Newspaper

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME VI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872. NUMBER 36.

New Advertisements.

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JOHN O'BRIEN,

July 13.-tf. Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SHAME!

The Secrets of the Cameron Ring Laid Bare.

Evidence of a Fully Informed and Trustworthy Witness.

Pennsylvania Legislators Bought and Sold like Sheep—How the State Funds are Misappropriated—Startling Revelation of Official Malfeasance.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* lately sought out General Irwin, late State Treasurer, at his home near Brighton, in Beaver county, and recites the following as the result of an interview with him.—Speaking of the election for United States Senator in the spring of 1869, he says:

GENERAL IRWIN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Just before the Legislature assembled, some time during the holidays, I was in Harrisburg, and while at the depot a messenger from General Cameron found me, and said I was wanted up in the railroad office very much. I went up to Don Cameron's rooms over the depot, and there found Simon and Don. The old man opened the conversation by saying that they wanted to make some arrangements with me about the State moneys. If I would dismiss Mr. Taggart, my cashier, and take a man he would name, and give his three banks control of the money in the Treasury, they would not oppose my re-election.—They had a senatorial fight on hand, and they would rather be on good terms with me, if it was possible. I replied that I had always treated them as I had other citizens of the commonwealth; that their banks had received all I considered them entitled to. I was not disposed to dismiss Mr. Taggart, who proved himself a capable and honest man, to take one of his creatures, and I thought he was demanding too much for his friendship. Cameron replied that they could use a great deal of money in their railroad and their iron work; that they always had that accomodation from the treasurer, and they must have it in the future. They could make me more money in one year than I could out of the treasuryship in ten. If I was sensible and would take his advice I would have nothing to fear. They would always stand by me and my friends. To all this I replied, that I did not intend to change my policy to suit their conveniences, but to go on as I commenced. I was the servant of the people, and had no right to make any such arrangement with them. 'All right,' said Cameron, 'then you don't intend to accomodate your friends.' I replied that I could not see where the friends came in. I was elected in 1868, when they had done everything they could to defeat me, and I knew it was for no particular love that they entertained toward me that induced them to make this proposition. This ended the interview. I knew what I had to expect, but I got rather more than I bargained for.

"They then had to take up Bob Mackey, vice president of the Allegheny National bank of Pittsburgh, a man of no reputation whatever; who wasn't known throughout the State; who had served Cameron before, and is withal a sharp, shrewd fellow, unscrupulous, and just the kind of a man the Camerons want as a servant.—With such a man State treasurer they knew they could call upon the treasury for all they wanted. At the same time, as I said before, a United States Senator was to be elected.

"The notorious Bill Kemble, who had preceded me as State Treasurer, and amassed a great fortune by manipulating the surplus fund and in engineering the new State loan, was a candidate for United States Senator. He openly declared that Simon Cameron had bought his way to the United States Senate twice, and by G—d, he could do the same! The Camerons had picked upon James L. Graham, of Allegheny county, as their candidate.

"Graham is a renegade Methodist preacher, a smooth, oily, unscrupulous fellow, who had always served them well while in the States Senate. Mr. Cameron, Sr., a short time before had made a pilgrimage to Philadelphia to confer with Mr. Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Central railroad. His object was to obtain the support of that corporation to aid in the election of Graham, but Mr. Thompson would not come into the arrangement. He was in favor of John Scott, of Huntingdon, who had long been the solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad and served them well and faithfully, and aspired to senatorial honors. If the road was to use its influence, which was well known to be all powerful, they would use it for Scott. Cameron knew very well it was no use to attempt to run Graham against Scott, when the latter was backed by the Pennsylvania Central. He therefore determined to drop his man and go for Scott. But before leaving Philadelphia he called upon Thomas A. Scott, vice president of the road, and told him that he had had a conference with Thompson, who was inclined to go for John Scott, but he thought that they (meaning Scott and himself) ought to take hold of Graham and put him through. Scott replied that he was not going to be in the fight at all; that his preference was for J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, but Mr. Thompson was friendly to Scott and wanted to see him elected, and therefore he was not going to do anything at all. Cameron replied that he was satisfied to take Scott, but something would have to be done in order to put him through. Bill Kemble was a candidate, and had plenty of money and was going to use it, and unless they did something the damned little scoundrel would buy his way in. He wanted Mr. Scott to send Sam Moon or some other man to Harrisburg to engineer the thing.—Scott replied that he wouldn't do anything of the kind—didn't take any interest in it, and if it needed engineering, Don Cameron could attend to that. This Simon interpreted to mean that Don could make arrangements about the necessary votes, and the Pennsylvania railroad would foot the bills. It was just the thing he wanted, because Don could put both Scott and Mackey through on the Pennsylvania railroad's money.

ADDITION, DIVISION AND SILENCE.

"The Legislature assembled, and the fight began. Kemble thought that he had secured the Philadelphia delegation, and had offered them five thousand apiece. He had already bought four members from Lancaster county, and the money had been put up in the hands of Stehman and Clarkson. Three thousand dollars apiece had been paid, and the members were to vote for Kemble, or the man he should name. The Philadelphia delegation got wind of Cameron's movements, and thought there was a chance to make more money than Kemble offered. Eight of the delegates therefore formed a ring, and refused to come into Kemble's arrangement unless he would put up more stuff. Don Cameron secured them with the promise of six thousand dollars apiece. This, of course, destroyed Kemble's chances; for if he could not control his own delegation at five thousand dollars a head, there was little chance to manage the members from other portions of the State. He had a bad reputation, and any man with a spark of decency didn't like to vote for him for any sum, because the mere fact of his having voted for Mr. Kemble would be at once set down as a corrupt transaction. Kemble had already put up his money for the four Lancaster county men, and wanted to get out. He therefore agreed to turn over these four men and another whom he could secure to Don Cameron, provided he would refund the money he had already paid. This Cameron readily agreed to do.

"It cost the Camerons $258,000 to do this piece of work. But unfortunately for the members, Don hadn't put up any money. He calculated on the Pennsylvania Central to foot the bills, and this reliance afterward cost him a great deal of trouble. Tom Scott utterly repudiated any arrangement with his father. The story of the trouble this repudiation cost the Camerons, and the way they finally got out of the scrape is a very singular one. It is as follows:

AN INTERESTING STORY.

"The session of the Legislature was drawing to a close, the members who had been bought had been continually dunning Don Cameron for the money promised, but none had been forthcoming. Some arrangement must be made because his word was pledged and little as he would scruple to forfeit this pledge in ordinary transactions, he couldn't afford to do it in a case of this kind, because the Cameron ring is always wanting favors from the Legislature—always wanting to control the State Treasury. They knew they would have a fight the next year with me, and if their arrangements were not fulfilled there would be trouble in the camp. Tom Scott was firm in his refusal to come down, the Northern Central could not be used, and the Camerons never liked to pay out their own money. In this dilemma one of Cameron's fuglemen, M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, and a very shrewd fellow, applied to me to make matters all right. He always pretended to be a great friend of mine, and although I knew he had sold me out time and again, I never allowed either him or the Camerons to suspect that I knew it. So one day, toward the close of the session, Quay quietly walked into the Treasury building seated himself in my office, and began a commonplace conversation. In the course of it he very quietly remarked that the Camerons were d——d sorry that they had made any fight against me. They saw their mistake now, and were very sorry for it, but everything could be made right; there was no reason why I should harbor ill will; they were anxious to be on friendly terms with me, and all I had to do was to accept their advances, and I should be re-elected after Mackey's one year had expired. I was a little incredulous, and was not inclined to accept this story, But Quay assured me that he came from Don Cameron, and was authorized to make the statement. They wanted to have an understanding and fix up everything. I said I could hardly believe such a story—it was to remarkable. 'Oh,' said Quay, 'I tell you that I came from Cameron with authority to negotiate with you. I tell you plainly that he is in a d——d tight place.'

"'How is that?' I asked.

"'Well, by G——, Tom Scott has gone back on him.'

"'Why, how is that?' said I, in feigned astonishment.

"'Well, the understanding was that Scott was to foot the bills to put John Scott through. But now he swears he had no understanding, and had nothing to do with it, and isn't going to give a cent. The fellows have had no money, and they are raising hell, and are after Don every day, and he can't get out of the scrape unless he has some help.'

"'How much money does he want?' I asked.

"'Well, it cost $258,000 to beat you and put Scott through, but Bill Kemble paid up $27,000. Don says that he can whistle for his money; that if he could get $200,000 it will fix him all right. Now he wants you to raise him $200,000 in currency, and he must have it by next Thursday.'

"I replied: 'That's a good deal of money to raise. We havn't got that much in the treasury in currency.'"

"'O,' replied Quay, "you can easily raise it, and it will be a great accommodation to the Camerons. I tell you they will never forget it. It will make them your fast friends for life. There is nothing that you could ask for that you won't get.'

"Well, what kind of security will they give me for this money?'

"'I will tell you how they propose to arrange that. Don Cameron will give you a check on the Middletown bank, and mark it good as cashier. You know he is cashier of the Middletown bank, and the arrangements are all made with Mackey, and he will take this check as cash and carry it during his term, until arrangements can be made to take it up.'

"After he had shown his hand, I said: 'Let Don Cameron come and see me about this.'

"'Now,' replied Quay, 'you know he don't like to do this after his fight with you. I am authorized to fix up this arrangement. I tell you you had better come into it.'

"'Well,' said I, 'let Cameron come and see me himself. I won't do anything until I see him.'

"Well,' said Quay, 'I am going away at twelve o'clock to Philadelphia, and won't see him. You had better let me fix this matter. I have got his check here, and it can be arranged.'

"'No,' said I, 'I won't have that at all. It doesn't matter if you can't see Cameron; Sam Barr, his man Friday, is here, and you can tell him. He will see Cameron in the morning.' 'Very well,' said Quay, a little chagrined, 'I will do that,' and left. I didn't see him again until Thursday morning, and Cameron never came near. On Thursday morning Quay came into my room and asked me if I was willing to do that—to furnish the money. 'No,' I replied, 'Cameron didn't come to see me.' 'Well,' said Quay, you ought to have done that—it was a great mistake.'

"The legislature adjourned and the members didn't get their money, and I heard nothing more of it for some time. There was

ANOTHER LITTLE ARRANGEMENT

which Don Cameron and Quay had fixed up, which if it had worked all right would have afforded them the means of getting out of this scrape. It was this: A bill had been prepared in room 42, Girard house, Philadelphia, by Bob Mackey, M. S. Quay, Don Cameron and Sam Moon. It was to place a State tax of one cent per gallon on every gallon of oil produced in the State of Pennsylvania, and authorize the State Treasurer and Auditor General to appoint inspectors and collectors, and thus get the control of the revenue to be derived from this source in the hands of two of Cameron's creatures. The snake in this bill came in a certain clause which allowed a drawback of three-quarters of a cent on all oil shipped from Philadelphia. The ring intended to buy up all the oil in the State, and ship it to Philadelphia first, and thence ship it to any point where it could be sold. This would allow them, of course, three-quarters of a cent margin on every gallon, and would have raised them a million and three-quarters every year. Sam Moon was engineering the thing through, and Tom Scott, who was then in the west, was but superficially advised of the nature of the bill, and was of course in favor of it, as the Pennsylvania Central monopolizes the oil carrying trade. A friend of Tom Scott's, who was advised of the nature of the bill, and thought it was hardly possible that that shrewd, far seeing man knew its nature exactly, determined to wait upon him and advise him. He accordingly went to Philadelphia on Saturday night, and on Sunday he went to his house and had a long conversation with the great railroad magnate, and told him that this bill had already passed the House, and that Moon had everything set up in the Senate to put it through on Tuesday. He also told him that if this bill passed the inference would be that it originated with Scott himself. It was so transparent a fraud on the people that it would raise a cry of indignation throughout the oil regions, and he couldn't afford to be made a party to any such transaction. Scott readily admitted that he knew but little about the thing; he had no idea it was such a fraud, and said the thing must be stopped at once. He therefore gave the gentleman a note to Sam Moon, ordering him to hold up. The gentleman came to Harrisburg on Monday morning, and gave Mr. Moon Colonel Scott's note. Samuel at once saw his men and told them the jig was up; they could vote as they pleased. So that night there was grief in the Cameron camp. Their only hope was to make a compromise with me, and so Quay tried his power of persuasion as already described, but in vain. I told him that I had found out all I wished to know, and Don Cameron and his friends might go to a warmer climate for all I cared. Being disappointed in both of these little games, the Camerons bethought themselves of how they might fix

A LITTLE PINCHER,

as Sam Moon would term it, for Colonel Thomas A. Scott. An act had been passed during the last session known as the low grade bill, which authorized the Allegheny Valley railroad to take out of the treasury the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company and replace them with the bonds of their own company, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroad companies. The object was to use the Philadelphia and Erie bonds to extend and improve the Allegheny Valley road. The bonds had not yet been prepared, and it was claimed by some that the act was unconstitutional, and as I would go out of the office and Mr. Mackey come in on the first day of May, but a short time remained in which to make this transfer, if it was to be done during my term. The object of the Camerons was to prevent this transfer, if possible, by me, for if it wasn't made until after Mackey came into office, they would be enabled to control it, and before Mr. Scott could obtain the bonds he would have to come down for the $258,000, which the Camerons needed so badly to foot the bills incurred in the election of John Scott and Mackey. If they had kept the matter entirely to themselves it is altogether probable that neither I nor Colonel Scott would have suspected the little game they were going to play. But so eager was Don Cameron to "pinch" Colonel Scott that he dispatched his fugleman Quay to manage me. It seems strange that they had learned nothing by their two failures in that direction, but Quay is a sanguine individual, and imagines he can play the most difficult *roles* without any danger of detection whatever. He accordingly called upon me a few days after the adjournment of the Legislature, and opened the conversation in about this way:

"'You refused to take my advice on two occasions lately you will find out in the end that you have made a great mistake.—There is no use of your being on unfriendly terms with the Camerons. They are anxious to bury the hatchet, and if you are sensible you will agree to a treaty of peace. Now you remember there was an act passed during the last session allowing the Allegheny Valley railroad to make an exchange of bonds of that road for a like number of the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie road. This act is unconstitutional. The attorney general says so, and he has made a decision to that effect. Now, what I want you to do is just to leave these bonds alone—keep clear of the matter entirely. Let Mackey take the responsibility of making the transfer, if any transfer is to be made. You know very well that if the attorney general decides that the act is unconstitutional after you have made the transfer there will be a great deal of litigation, and you will be put to great inconvenience and be annoyed running here or to Philadelphia for several years.'

"'I don't see what connection this has with your talk just now of the treaty of peace between the Camerons and myself,' I replied. What have you to do with these bonds—what is your object?'

HOW THE LITTLE PINCHER WAS TO PINCH.

"'Well,' said Quay, 'I tell you frankly just what we want. You know that Tom Scott has gone back on Don Cameron in two things lately. He has repudiated his engagements in regard to the money it took to put John Scott through, and then he told Sam Moon to let our oil tax bill drop, and now we have determined to get even with him. You just do as I want you to do. Let the transfer of these bonds alone, and when Mackey comes in and Mr. Scott wants to get his bonds, he will have to come down for $258,000 before he lays eyes on them.'

"I replied that I didn't want to take any risk, and that I certainly would not make the transfer unless the Attorney General gave a favorable opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the act authorizing it. Quay left, feeling that he had effected his object, and so reported to Don Cameron, and the ring felt perfectly certain that they would soon have Colonel Scott between their thumb and fingers. But I thought I would have a finger in the pie just for the fun of the thing.

"Colonel Scott and I have always been on the most friendly terms, and I did not intend to see him bled by these sharks. I accordingly sent a dispatch to Colonel Scott and one also to William Phillips, the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, telling them that if they wished to get their bonds they had better look after them immediately. The result was Mr. Phillips posted to Philadelphia. A dispatch was sent to me requesting me to meet that gentleman and Colonel Scott at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Ben. Brewster, the attorney general, was also brought here by a dispatch from Colonel Scott, and in a few days prepared an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the act authorizing the transfer of the bonds. Everything worked to a charm, and a week or ten days before the expiration of my term as treasurer everything had been arranged and the bonds were transferred in due form to the Allegheny Valley railroad. It was all done so quietly and so neatly that neither Quay nor the Camerons suspected what was going on, although Don Cameron was president of the Northern Central railroad and was required to sign a guarantee of the bonds.

A PROFANE CAMERONIAN.

"On the morning of the 1st of May, when the treasury was to be handed over to Mr. Mackey, Quay came into my office and entered into conversation with Mr. Taggart, the cashier. After talking a few moments, he said: 'By the way, Taggart, has anything been done about those Allegheny railroad bonds?' 'O, yes,' said Taggart. 'What has been done?' anxiously inquired Quay. 'They have been transferred.' 'The h—l they have!' exclaimed Quay; 'when was it done?'—'About ten days ago.' 'Well, I'll be d—d!' said Quay, 'if Irwin isn't the biggest lunkhead I ever saw. Don Cameron would have given him $50,000 if he had left that little job alone, and I told him so. He never will learn sense,' and rushed out of the building and posted down to the Northern Central Railroad office to tell Don Cameron this last great misfortune which had befallen them and destroyed all their hopes.

"Just how Cameron made a rise, or how they arranged it with the cheated legislators, is not exactly known, but as they had a fight the next spring with me there is good reason for believing that the matter was fixed up somewhat after this manner. It is well known that Mackey was defeated in 1870 by a coalition of bolting Republicans with the Democrats. I had secured the organization of both branches of the Legislature, and had a majority of the members pledged to my support. But the Camerons, although they had all the old members whom they had failed to pay for their votes the spring before on hand to fight them, managed to raise the money to buy them up again, as well as enough of the new members to knock my slate all to pieces. This money was raised by Mackey, and was undoubtedly part of the State funds—he being Treasurer at the time. Of course, when the honest Republicans bolted, and the Democrats came to their assistance and put me through, it left the ring in a tighter place than ever. They had to put up the money to make good any deficit they had caused before I took possession. How they carried this load during 1870 I do not know, but when Mackey was re-elected in 1871 they were able to lighten up. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* alleges that there is in the Treasury a personal check of Mackey's for $100,000 on the Allegheny national bank, which is carried as cash, and is accepted as such by Auditor General Hartranft every month. I have reason to know that the correspondent of the *Press* at Harrisburg has facilties for obtaining accurate information, and hence I conclude that this story is true. Indeed, I have no doubt that this check for $100,000 is part of the money that was required to make up the $250,000 they wanted so badly from me.

"How about this investigation Mackey is blowing so much about?"

"That was very easily arranged. It was only for a few days, and the Camerons and Mackey could very readily raise the money to make everything square for that investigation. I have no doubt it was done that way. But just wait until the 'ring' is defeated this fall, and we get an honest administration in power, and Mr. Mackey will find that the Camerons will not come to his assistance when he needs them."

* * *

GOVERNOR CURTIN.—A New York *Herald* reporter has "interviewed" Governor Curtin on the subject of his letter. He said:

The letter was written by me only on the day on which it is dated and immediately published after its receipt by the authorized parties. I have had no letter from my friend McClure since my arrival here. He has sent several notes to my wife, inquiring about my health, but that is all. I am surely rejoiced to hear that my letter has not come too late for service.

Reporter. The further news of the Philadelphia correspondent is that Hon. Eli Slifer and Titian J. Coffey have obeyed the blast of your bugle.

Governor Curtin.—That is glorious. I felt confident that they would. They love the virtue of their State. Mr. Coffey will show them that he does not belong to the Pennsylvania "Addition, Division and Silence" party. He was greatly annoyed when in London that his name should be attached to such a letter, with the contents of which he was never acquainted until it appeared in print. I may not be sustained by many of my old friends; they may have, unfortunately, committed themselves; but I am satisfied they will recognize the fact that I have acted on principle. Pennsylvania must be rescued from plunderers.

Secret Meeting of the Radical State Central Committee.

This Committee met between two days at Fort Simmons, for the transaction of most important business. As soon as silence reigned in the deserted streets, and night had spread her sable veil over the slumbering city, each member, ESCORTED BY A TRUSTY POLICEMAN, stealthily found his way into the hall of meeting. A quorum being obtained, the PAYMASTER took the chair. The man of ADDITION, DIVISION and SILENCE, then slowly rose to his feet, and casting a melancholy, parental look upon his audience, feelingly spoke as follows:

My Brethern, our only hope is in the PENITENTIARY—that venerable pile, which, on so many occasions, has afforded a protecting shelter to many of our dearest friends. It is not unknown to you that our Gubernatiorial Candidate is now in a very TIGHT PLACE, and so are we. Detective Grabbem is about, and many others of his prying fraternity. There is not one within the sound of my voice who does not know by heart the act of March 31, 1860, providing penalties for the misapplication of the public funds. Your daily occupations require this knowledge, in self defence. What, then, if after we had accidentally succeeded in electing our candidate he was NABBED and SENT TO THE PENITENTARY for five years? The law is clear on the subject; he would be compelled to vacate his office, and what is more, he could not pardon himself! In this grave dilemma, I propose that we call at once upon the Governor and DEMAND the pardon of CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr.—Once pardoned out of the jug, YERKES SHALL BE OUR MAN. With all the qulifications of our present candidate, he will have the additional advantage of a pardon, which he can shake with impunity under the noses of an army of detectives. Nay, more, if our present candidate should happen to be PUT IN THE SHADE, he can pardon him. I therefore propose to retire our disabled General and nominate CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., of Cherry Hill, as our candidate for Governor.

These arguments were so convincing, that the motion was put and carried unanimously. The Chair then congratulated the Committee upon the happy termination of their labors, and predicting the triumph of their new candidate, proposed three cheers for the PENITENTIARY, which were given with a will. The Committee then left the fort and took up the lines of march to lay siege to the executive mansion. If the *Commercial* has any journalistic ambition it will anticipate its Radical brethern of the press in the promulgation of this famous news, and place at the head of its column.

FOR GOVERNOR.

CHAS. T. YERKES, JR, OF CHERRY HILL.

It is understood the Committee in their application to the Governor for this pardon, will be strongly backed by certain great bankers, brokers, and other shylocks, who daily feed upon their POUND OF FLESH, carved off the part nearest to the heart of the public body. Yerkes is sure then to be either the Radical candidate for Governor himself, or the Godfather of the Radical candidate, At any rate these Gubernatorial honors will naturally flow from the PENITENTIARY.

Reporter for "THE RADICAL FISCAL ILLUMINATOR."

* * *

HARTRANFT.—A RINGING INDICTMENT.—No citizen who has the slightest regard for the honor of the Commonwealth can help to make such a man as JOHN F. HARTRANFT Governor. The damning indictment against him has been proved mainly by his own letters and such unimpeachable witnesses as YERKES' books of accounts. Let this fact be remembered. The Treasury Ring has been rendered desperate by the directness, positiveness, and cumulative force of the evidence against their candidate, and, having no other resource, have fallen to making violent attacks upon the honest and independent men who are fearless enough to defend the right against the most corrupt cabal that ever ruled a free and intelligent people. They have gone systematically about the task of destroying the character of those whom they could neither terrify or bribe into either acquiescence or silence, in the expectation of thus making their determined stand against a pack of unconscionable rogues and thieves of no avail. The money of the Commonwealth has been freely used by the scoundrels whom the people have elected to guard the Treasury, for the subsidizing of a venal and truckiing press and the hire of characterless stump speakers, who under a purer *regime*, would be compelled to gain a livelihood by honest toil. The wretched tools, whether scribblers or speakers, whom they have bought with a price, and who do not knew even the meaning of the words honor and integrity, are resorting to the most palpable forgeries and slanders, wholly unsubstantiated, not in defence of HARTRANFT and ALLEN, since their characters are now utterly indefensible, but in the malignant vilification of every man who has been conspicuous for his exposure and denunciations of the astounding—let us rather say appalling—iniquities of the Ring of thugs and robbers who are usurping authority in Pennsylvania. Citizens, taxpayers, gentlemen, Christians, Republican partisans even, who have been accustomed to place party before everything else, is there not matter for serious reflection and alarm in this condition of affairs?—*Philadelphia Press.*

* * *

A SURE THING.—That Chas. R. Buckalew will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the 8th day of October next, by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority, every well informed politician admits. It is universally believed that the Democrats carried the State at the three last elections, but were counted out by the Cameron Ring rascals. But now that 25,0000 decent and well meaning Republicans have formed an alliance with the Democrats, the question is settled beyond a doubt. The Republican reformers have pointed out the mode and named the rascals who have been stuffing the ballot boxes in our large cities for ten years past, and a detective has been set upon every one of them and the whole gang will be in prison before 12 o'clock on election day if they attempt their old game of cheat and fraud. Watchers will be present at every election poll in the cities from the time the poll opens until the tickets are counted out, and if any fraud is attempted the rascal will be collared on the spot.

Remarkable Adventure.

Our citizens will remember how the showers came in frequent succession a few evenings ago, pouring torrents while they lasted, but stopping after a brief pour. Well, there were, at eight o'clock on that evening, several men at the point in Sycamore, and Abigail streets to which is completed the great sewer which is really an up town extension of the big Eggleston avenue sewer. Their business is to clean the open end of the sewer, so as to prevent delay to workmen engaged in constructing it up Sycamore street. It had occurred to them that by stirring the sediment at the bottom of sewer the water from the showers would wash it away and their work in this way be greatly expediated. After a long cessation of the rain, they went into the sewer some distance, and continued their work. While so engaged, one of those heavy, sudden showers which characterized the evening came up and poured down its tremendous streams. The first warning they had of their peril was a sudden rush of water upon them, carrying the whole party off their feet. The four men nearest the mouth of the sewer escaped with difficulty, battling up stream against a powerful current the other three were carried down toward the river by the galloping tide of defiled waters. Two of them caught at a man-hold near the canal and succeeded in making themselves heard by their four fortunate companions who had escaped. They were drawn up to the solid ground by these. But John Clark was not so fortunate. He continued to travel down to Court street; where he made a short turn and thence proceeded before the every moment increasing volume of waters to Eggleston avenue sewer, where he made a turn to the right, whence it was a straight road to the river. Mr. Clark tells the story himself. He says he proceeded down in the darkness, his back to the press of waters and his face to their current. As he could not stand up, he put himself as near as possible in a sitting position, and went down the stream very much as a boy slides down hill on a sled, only Mr. Clark had no sled. Coming to the mouth of the sewer, where its waters discharge into the Ohio river, he cried for help. Mr. Lewis, who lives in a tenement wharf-boat at that point, and who hires row boats to parties, heard his cries, come to his relief, and saved him. Mr. Clark, exhibited a badly torn pair of pants, and a pretty roughly bruised body.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

* * *

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.—In overhauling the old documents in the Treasury Department recently the following agreement, made between our Goverment and the Marquis de Lafayette, was brought to light. It is interesting in itself, and as showing how great undertakings required short contracts in our early history:

AGREEMENT OF MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

The desire evinced by the Marquis de Lafayette of serving in the armies of the United States of North America, and the interest which he takes in the justice of their cause, and wishing for an opportunity of distinguishing himself in war, and of rendering himself useful to the best of his ability, but not concealing from himself that he may be unable to obtain the consent of his family to his serving in foreign countries, or to cross the ocean, unless he shall go there in the quality of a general officer. I believe I cannot better serve my country, and act in accordance with my power to grant commissions, than in conferring on him, in the name of the most Honorable Congress, the rank of Major General, for which I pray the State will confirm, ratify and promptly bestow a commission, for him to assume and hold the rank, from this date, which belongs to a general officer of the same grade.

His high birth, his connections, the honorable titles which his family enjoy at this Court, his very considerable wealth in this kingdom, his personal merit, his renown his disinterestedness, and above all his zeal for the liberty of our provinces, have alone induced me to promise him the above rank of Major General in the name of the United States.

In testimony of which I have signed these presents.

Done at Paris, 7th Dec., 1777

SILAS DEANE.

Under the above conditions I offer my services, and promise to take my departure at the time and in the manner which shall appear most suitable to Mr. Deane, to serve the United States with all the zeal in my power, without any pay or special allowances, reserving to myself only the liberty of returning to Europe when my family or my King shall recall me.

Done at Paris, 7th Dec., 1777.

[Signed] LE DE LAFAYETTE.

* * *

A STRANGE STORY.—The Albany *Argus* published a letter from Hanover, Germany in which it is stated that Her Serene Highness Princess Alexandrowna Troubescheneff, whose maiden name war Stratonerskoff, was to sail from Bremen on the 5th instant on the New York steamer, with the intention of going to America to join the Oneida Community of Free Lovers, near Utica, in this State. If this report be correct Her Serene Highness must already have arrived on our shores, and, escaping the interviewers, gone *incog*, to her place of destination. This is an interesting piece of fashionable or court gossip, and our republican people will be curious to ascertain more about it. The letter is to the following effect:

Princess Alexandrowna Troubescheneff, *nee* Stratonereskoff, sails from Bremen to-morrow on the New York steamer. She goes to the United States of America to join the "Oneida Society," New York. The princess belongs to one of the families of the old feudal nobility, is immensely wealthy and enjoys a certain popularity as a graceful writer of local plays. She also published a few years since a small volume of Russian poetry, in the Deshoullieres style. She is a princess of no small talent, but her "forte" are the languages; she speaks no less than seven of them. Is it possible that a person so richly gifted shall soon be seen among that sisterhood of the Bloomer costume, in those odious brown frock and drawers to match, her beautiful tresses cut to her ears, and those lovely white hands busily engaged making apple sauce? The New York *Herald* may spare Mr. Stanley this time. She has declared, on leaving, she would refuse to be interviewed by American newspaper reporters.

* * *

IF a man's aim in this world be good, he will miss fire in the next.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - October 4. 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY,
of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
B. GRATZ BROWN,
Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Democratic County Ticket.

Congress—R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention—GEORGE AUCHENBACH, of Clinton; JOHN G. HALL, of Elk.
Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS!

Last year the whole Radical county ticket was sacrificed to the success of SAMUEL HENRY—this year the same game is attempted. Last year the whole Radical ticket was nominated with a view to the election of SAMUEL HENRY and the defeat of the other candidates—this year the same thing has been done. All the other candidates are a mere tail to HENRY'S kite.

Last fall SAMUEL HENRY and his friends circulated the Democratic ticket with the name of SAMUEL HENRY on it; and many Democrats were deceived into voting that ticket. Of course this was a fraud upon the other Radical candidates, as well as on the Democrats, but the followers of the Treasury Ring had no scruples, and the same fraud, no doubt, will be attempted this fall. So be on your garud, Democrats, and see that you have the full Democratic ticket. Carefully examine your tickets before voting. See that you are not betrayed into voting against your own honest convictions and in favor of a man who is using SIMON CAMERON'S money to secure his election, and is pledged to the support of that corrupt old demagogue for the high and once honorable position of United States Senator.

* * *

NEXT TUESDAY!

Democrats! are you ready for the conflict? Before another issue of our paper the great battle between honesty and integrity on the one side, and fraud and corruption on the other, will have been fought and won. Are you prepared to do your duty to yourselves, your families, your country, and your God?

You have pure and upright candidates and a holy cause—the cause of your country. Turn out, then, every voter, and do your whole duty.

Vote for BUCKALEW, the honest and talented Democrat, against HARTRANFT, the dishonest and incompetent Radical.

Vote for the statesman Democrat, HARTLEY, against the "pincher" Radical, Allen.

Vote for the able and eminent Chief Justice, the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, and against MERCUR.

Vote for VAUX and HOPKINS and WRIGHT for Congress at large and against TODD and SCOFIELD and ALBRIGHT.

Vote for the talented and eloquent young statesman, R. MILTON SPEER, for Congress, a man who has reflected more honor on your district than all former members put together. He was a good enough man for BARKER two years ago—he is good enough for Democrats now.

Vote for JOHN HANNAN, your upright and intelligent fellow citizen, against SAMUEL HENRY, the candidate of the Cameron ring, who seeks to make the poor pay the taxes of the rich. To vote for HENRY is to vote for CAMERON for United States Senator and to keep in power the Treasury Ring which has robbed your State of millions of dollars.

Vote for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, and a glorious victory will be ours!

* * *

Henry and Cameron.

The result of the election next Tuesday will either continue the corrupt rule of SIMON CAMERON in this State, or it will consign him and JOHN F. HARTRANFT to a common and well merited political grave. He is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, and is using his money to secure a radical majority in the Legislature for that purpose. If SAMUEL HENRY is elected to the Assembly from this county, *it will be done by Democratic votes.* We have said once before, and we now repeat it, that not a single democrat in Cambria county would ever dishonor himself by placing his vote in the ballot-box for so notoriously a corrupt man as CAMERON, who has spent his whole life in debauching the Legislature of this State. SAMUEL HENRY will vote for CAMERON, if enough Democrats in this county send him (HENRY) once more to Harrisburg. Who can count, or estimate in advance of an election, the importance of *one* vote. In 1863 CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was elected to the Senate of the United States over this same political profligate, SIMON CAMERON, by *one vote*—BUCKALEW receiving 67 votes, and CAMERON 66. Can it be that any Democrat in this county will by his ballot send HENRY to the Legislature to vote for SIMON CAMERON to the Senate, and thus once more politically disgrace and humiliate this honored old Commonwealth? Will any Cambria county Democrat worthy of the name, by *his* vote constitute SAMUEL HENRY his political agent at Harrisburg, to do and perform an act for which the agent himself would blush and be ashamed. Let the *honest* and *unbought* vote of every *true* Democrat in the county answer this question next Tuesday.

SAMUEL HENRY'S VOTES.

It is boasted that SAMUEL HENRY got an act passed limiting the pay of the county Commissioners to four hundred dollars a year. He did; and for less services than each Commissioner renders, and for less time than they spend, he received and voted to himself out of the Treasury more money than all three Commissioner receive, on the theory that one Blair county man is as good as three Cambria men.

He voted to provide a *competent* clerk for six hundred dollars a year—less than his salary as clerk for Lloyd & Co., of Altoona. Thus as clerk and legislator our Blair county friend, SAMUEL HENRY, drew more money from the Treasury than the three Commissioners and their Clerk.

Samuel Henry is very careful of the people's money, yet he voted to pay Louis W. Hall, the former lawyer of Lloyd & Co., SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for services in one case which is more than the yearly income of three best lawyers in Cambria county. See Pamphlet Laws, page 14, in the hands of all justices.

It is plain that Samuel Henry's economy is in starving democrats and feeding radicals.

* * *

GEORGE MYERS, the Republican candidate for Commissioner, says that, if elected, he will discharge the duties pertaining to that office for the salary of $400 a year. Anthony Anna, the Democratic candidate, insists that the salary ought to be at least $1,000. Vote for George Myers.

Of course the above dirty paragraph is copied from the last number of the Johnstown *Tribune*. Where does the editor get his authority for saying that ANTHONY ANNA "insists that the salary" of a County Commissioner "ought to be 10,000." We have never said one word against the honesty or integrity of GEORGE MYERS, nor do we intend to do so. We never did and never will stoop to that last resort of a low and scurvy politician to accomplish our purpose or to achieve success. ANTHONY ANNA is a gentleman, and has always maintained the character of an honest and upright man. *He is far above and beyond the assaults of the Tribune.* He is honest and competent for the office of County Commissioner, and, in defiance of the cowardly insinuations which have been repeatedly cast upon his unspotted name and reputation by the *Tribune*, the friends and neighbors of ANTHONY ANNA, who know him well and esteem him for his many excellent qualities, both of head and heart, will triumphantly vindicate him next Tuesday against all the foul aspersions that the editor of the *Tribune*, in all his political malice, can meanly and falsely hurl against him. Mr. SWANK, you are gnawing at a file, and when you libel ANTHONY ANNA you are simply nailing your friend GEORGE MYERS to a political cross.

* * *

THE story that Gen. Charles Albright, one of our candidates for Congressmen-at-large, was a guilty party to the Council City (Kansas) "paper town" fraud, in 1855, is being extensively published by the Democratic papers. We are able of our own knowledge to say that Mr. Albright retired from the Council City business considerably poorer in this world's goods than when he engaged in the same. He was a dupe along with the rest of those who invested in Council City stock, and his skirts are clear of fraud or fraudulent intention.

The above is the defence or apology contained in the last Johnstown *Tribune* in favor of CHARLES ALBRIGHT, one of the radical candidates for Congressman at large. Will the editor of the *Tribune* dare to deny the truth of what we published two weeks ago about CHARLES ALBRIGHT'S swindling operations in this place, on the eve of his departure hence for Kansas, in connection with his purchase of lots in Council City for the benefit and behoof of certain well known citizens of Ebensburg, who had furnished him money for that purpose, but which ALBRIGHT, by some mysterious means, forgot ever to account for or return? We have the proof on the subject and it will sustain fully and completely all that we said about CHARLES ALBRIGHT. If the *Tribune* doubts our word we refer him to Mr. CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown who was one of the confiding victims of the same swindle and who will tell the editor of the *Tribune* what he (ELLIS) knows about CHARLES ALBRIGHT and Council City lots in the then Territory of Kansas. Mr. ELLIS *will not lie*, as the *Tribune* does, but will tell him all about his sorry experience with CHARLES ALBRIGHT and Council City.

* * *

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, Esq., John S. Rhey, Esq., and other prominent Ring Democrats, are daily making votes for Grant and Hartranft by traveling through the northern end of this county and saying in public speeches that the war was a failure on the part of the North, and that secession was a right which should have been acknowledged.

The above paragraph could only originate in *one* paper in Cambria county and the name of that paper is the Johnstown *Tribune*. It is a wanton and malicious falsehood. Neither of the gentleman referred to have ever entertained the secession views falsely attributed to them by the mendacious editor of the *Tribune*, nor have they been making daily speeches through the northern end of this county. Any editor who thus meanly prostitutes his paper to misrepresent and knowingly falsify the views of his political opponents, disgraces and doubly dishonors the profession of which his greatest and highest ambition ought to be a worthy, fair and honorable member. The editor of the *Tribune*, however, prefers, as he has often done heretofore, to act the part of the political thug and assassin, and we therefore turn him over to the general execration of all men, whether Democrats or Republicans, who in a political campaign are willing that justice should be done though the heavens may fall. Let the editor of the *Tribune* hereafter not claim to be believed, even by his own subscribers, when he thus falsely asserts *what he knew was a lie* when he published it. It can do no harm to Mr. JOHNSTON or to Mr. RHEY, for the reason that an intentional misrepresentation will always, and properly so, recoil with ten fold effect upon its unscrupulous author. It always has been so in the past, and the lying course of the *Tribune* man will fully realize the truth of its political philosophy in the future

Buckalew and the Miners.

A base and fraudulent attempt is being made by the radical press to create the belief among the miners of coal throughout the State, that CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, as a member of the Senate, was hostile to the bill providing for the ventilation of mines. The following extract from an article in the Harrisburg *Patriot* shows that the charge is false and that Mr. BUCKALEW was the author of the only section in the bill which made it practically operative and gave to it all its force and vitality:

* * * Not a few demagogues saw an opportunity in the public excitement which followed the Avondale horror, to bring themselves in prominence, and therefore hastened to denounce the owners of mines and express a great deal of cheap sympathy for the miners. Some of these demagogues were in the legislature—they occasionally get there—and while wise men were gravely deliberating what was best to be done in the matter of legislation, these seekers after public favor offered their crude bill. But, notwithstanding its crudity, Mr. Buckalew voted for it, and to him belongs the honor of proposing the 24th section of that bill, which reads:

"That for any injury to person or property, occasioned by any violation of this act, or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions by any owner, lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured, for any direct damages he may have sustained thereby; and in any case of loss of life, by reason of such violation or wilful failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained."

Is it necessary for us to say that without this last section—proposed by Mr. Buckalew—the act would have been almost, if not altogether, worthless? Notwithstanding all this the Harrisburg *Telegraph* charges that Mr. Buckalew was the "stealthy enemy of the miners in their effort to procure safety from sudden and terrible death." The resort to such miserable lying shows how desperate is the cause of the most corrupt ring that ever cursed any people. The *Telegraph* charges that Mr. Buckalew proposed an amendment extending the time allowed for making the required openings. He did: and permit him to give his reasons for offering that amendment. In his speech at Pottsville Mr. Buckalew said:

I proposed, pending the consideration of the bill, an amendment extending the time during which particular second openings in some mines might be made, because I thought that it was prudent and judicious to give a reasonable period of time to all persons engaged in the coal business, as operators or otherwise, to conform themselves to the new law, so that it could go into effect quietly and by common consent, and with as much of approval and endorsement as possible. My view was overruled in reference to the amendment, *the opponents of the bill uniting with a portion of the friends of the bill against it. The matter dropped, but the practical result was that a great deal more time than that suggested by my amendment was actually taken before the law was enforced.* I voted then for that bill, and contributed to it the material section which provided for the enforcement of remedies under it. That section also provided that in case of the death of a man whose life should be lost in consequence of any disregard or violation of that law, a right of action should accrue to the widow and children for the recovery of damages which they, in their relations to the deceased, should sustain.

We put the question to intelligent men. Is there not in the twenty-fourth section of the mine ventilation act evidence enough disprove all the fabricated charges of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*? Will any reader believe after reading that section that Mr. Buckalew was ever the "stealthy enemy of the miners?" The trick of associating Avondale with these base charges ought to convince sensible men that they were based on falsehoods and fabricated for base political purposes.

* * *

WE publish, in another column, a letter from Ex-Governor BIGLER in which he resigns his position as one of the fourteen Democratic Delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention in favor of Ex-Governor CURTIN, who was nominated as a delegate to that Convention a short time ago by the State Committee of the Liberal Republican party. Governor BIGLER'S letter is followed by one from Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in which he states that by the unanimous instructions of the Committee he substitutes the name of ANDREW G. CURTIN on the ticket in place of WILLIAM BIGLER. The magnanimous conduct of Gov. BIGLER will meet with a hearty response from the Democrats and Liberal Republicans throughout the State. In the withdrawal of WILLIAM BIGLER under all the circumstances and the substitution of ANDREW G. CURTIN in his stead, although we regret to lose so able a man from the ticket as BIGLER, we are proud to know and feel that in his place we have ANDREW G. CURTIN.

> "One blast from whose bugle horn
> Is worth ten thousand men."

* * *

TICKETS TO BE VOTED NEXT TUESDAY. —By the laws of this Commonwealth, and an act of the Legislature in relation to the Constitutional Convention, there will be *six* tickets to be voted for at the October election. Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in a joint letter, issue instructions to print the tickets as follows: Voters will please take notice, and learn how to properly deposit their ballots:

TICKETS TO BE VOTED IN OCTOBER.

I. One, headed "State," containing the names of candidates for Governor and Auditor General.

II. One, headed "Judiciary," containing the names of candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and all other judicial offices to be filled in each county at this election.

III. One, headed "County," containing the names of all candidates for county offices, together with those for Senator, member of Assembly, and members of Congress at Large and District members of Congress.

IV. One, headed "Delegates at Large," containing the names of candidates for Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

V. One, headed "District Delegates," containing the names of candidates for delegates from each Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention.

VI. One, headed "Amendment to Constitution," containing votes for or against the proposed amendment to the Constitution, relative to the election of State Treasurer.

These regulations do not apply to the city of Philadelphia, nor to a few counties for which special provision is made by law, but to all other counties. And we have jointly agreed upon the foregoing to secure uniformity in the printing of ballots by both parties.

* * *

In certain portions of Cambria county the Radicals are electioneering against John Hannan, on account of his religion. We hoped the know-nothing days had gone by. We trust the people whatever their religious opinions may be, will frown down this base dodge to connect religion and politics.

THE WAR GOVERNOR AT HOME.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Eloquent Denunciation of the Ring—Curtin Strong for Buckalew.

BELLEFONTE, September 28.—The reception of Ex-Governor Curtin here this evening was a brilliant affair. The streets were thronged with people. Visitors were present from Clearfield, Lock Haven and the surrounding country. Governor Curtin's reception by his old friends and neighbors was most cordial and affectionate. None but the most angry and embittered partisans refused to participate in the demonstration in behalf of their distinguished follow citizen. After the long torchlight procession, the governor in his carriage, was taken to a platform in front of the court house and was introduced by Hon. L. A. Mackey, of Lock Haven, and spoke as follows:

You see, my friends and neighbors, that I am glad to meet you. A residence in a distant and foreign country of different associations and political organization, so far from weakening my affection for my native country and my admiration of its free and generous institutions, has strengthened and confirm them. I return home after an absence of three years and a half, separated from all the political asperities which divide men and countrymen too often in this land, feeling none of these violent opinions which excite men in a political contest such as I now find engaging the vast people of my country. Away from the newspapers and the party drill, I have not imbibed that fierce political hatred—for it is only political hatred—which seems to have inspired parties and men in the United States. Why it is strange to a man absent so long from his country to find "thief," "liar," "traitor," modest words in the political literature of the country. Traitor is a common word, yet a man who independently in this country attempts what he believes is right, must be denounced. My fellow citizens, I have long acted with the party called republican. I received its honor, I discharged its duties. I tried to discharge my duty. [Applause.] It was the pleasure of the people of this State to lift me to the position of their highest honor in years, long years of great suffering when the country was torn and convulsed by civil war. I witnessed that struggle with regret. I did not measure its magnitude nor did I understand its full consequences. I was for my government intact and did not believe that any state or combination of states had a right to secede from the Union, certainly that they had no right to plunge this country into a civil war. When the war was over I belonged to that class of men in the republican party who believed in general amnesty and the ballot. What could we do? Could we kill all the men in the rebellion, or could we take them back? [A "voice take them back."] The general sentiment of the best statesmen in the land was that we should take them back into the fellowship of the Union, and if they rebelled again, teach them again that we could compel them to obey the laws. I believed at that time and believe now that we could have had peace throughout the land if a general amnesty could have been proclaimed and the ballot with it. [Applause.]

My fellow citizens the war came on through the teachings of certain southern politicians who supported a doctrine commonly called states rights. Now I fear, my fellow citizens, that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. [Applause.] And while we had just reason to complain of the insidious doctrine of state rights we have also a just right to complain that there is too much centralization of government now overlooking the just rights of the states. I come now to speak of Pennsylvania. My friends and neighbors, all your rights of property, all your rights of personal liberty, are found protected in the government of the state.—You scarcely felt the impress of the national government. Our courts are state courts, our laws are state laws. You find your rights, your interests protected in the government of the state. Now, I am told, nay, I was told in England, that the state of Pennsylvania must elect a ticket put into the field because it affected the election of a President. I hold to no such doctrine. I would not humiliate my state by such a doctrine. I would preserve to the states all the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, and would accord to the national government all the powers given it by that instrument. The protection of the people of Pennsylvania and the preservation of the purity of their government is a question for themselves, in which other states have comparatively little interest, and which has no connection with national politics. Now, my fellow citizens, I have declared in a letter recently written, and which has given offense to some of my political friends, I have declared that I would not support the ticket put in nomination last spring and will support for governor Charles R. Buckalew. [Applause]. I know Mr. Buckalew, I have known him for over twenty years. He has made his mark upon the legislation and the constitution of the state. I have differed with him in political opinions and have acted with the party in opposition to his views, have never received his support for an office in my life, but know he is a pure and honest man. [applause]. Now my fellow citizens I have nothing to say against Gen. Hartranft. He was a gallant soldier and served his country faithfully, but in an evil hour, in his ambition, he wanted to become governor of Pennsylvania. If he had been governor for six years he would not be quite so ambitious of the honor, [laughter.] He connected himself with a ring surrounding the treasury of the state not of a recent date. It has been in full power for six years. The present governor of Pennsylvania was nominated and elected by the influence of this same ring; it has been there ever since. It then was formed and a combination made to elect the governor and to provide all the machinery by which they could reach every county in the state where they could control a vote and return their chief to the United States senate. It is said all this is fair. How fair? General Irwin, of Beaver county, was six years commissary general of Pennsylvania. He held that office during the war. I never heard any objection made to the discharge of his official duties while in that office. I never heard him charged with malfeasance in office. There was no combination for plunder around him. I don't know in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to-day, a man on whose word I could rely with more steadfast belief than that of General Irwin. Have you read his statement? He says that when he was state treasurer, Mr. Scott was elected senator and a new election was to be held the coming winter, that he was waited upon by certain individuals, and they proposed to him that they would re-elect him to office if he would take out of the treasury the $148,000 balance due on the amount expended on the election of Mr. Scott. Now, my friends, Mr. Scott was no party to that. I believe Mr. Scott to be an honest man, but he was selected by this ring, and they expended the money. General Irwin refused their request, and he was turned out of office and Mr. Robert W. Mackey elected. Now, my friends, Mr. Robert W. Mackey was a teller in a bank in Pittsburg. He seemed to have qualities which suited the gentlemen who surrounded the treasury of the state, and he was made state treasurer. He is there now in office, and he asks for a re-election. Unfortunately for General Hartranft he was auditor general of the accounts of Pennsylvania. We have but two officers connected with the treasury of Pennsylvania—treasurer and auditor general. They hold the books, and they hold in a fiduciary capacity money raised by taxation of the people. It is a penal offence for the state treasurer of Pennsylvania to make profit from deposits in the treasury. You will find by examination of the reports of the treasurer that from a million and a half to two millions and a half, and sometimes three millions of dollars, are kept in the treasury, and that this balance is held for the entire year; that money is put out on interest, and thus he is enabled to buy his office and sustain the ring. Very well; he is doing this. They employed a broker in Philadelphia by the name of Yerkes. I do not speak of what is charged, but of what is proven by the books of Yerkes. This transaction amounted in one year to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and you will find that Mr. Mackey, the state treasurer, received his share, and unfortunately the candidate for governor received his share. Now, it is said by their party supporters that other men did the very same thing. They say they did no more than other auditor generals and state treasurers have done. It was the good fortune then of those who did it not to be found out, and it will be the pleasure of the people of Pennsylvania, as it is their highest duty, when they are found out not to give them suffrages or elevate them to higher places.—Now, my friends, I never had the support of members of this treasury ring, and never had their votes. It was my good fortune not to have their friendship. When I was in England, on my way home, I found the ticket nominated and I made up my mind then that the ticket might be withdrawn, as there seemed to be some arrangement to effect that purpose, and I hoped it would be. I have no hesitation in saying to-night that if such a man as Mr. Ketchum or Colonel Jordan, who were both candidates, had been nominated at Harrisburg, I would not be in your presence; but if they chose to take a man from that Pennsylvania treasury combination or ring, I would be insensible to gratitude and false to the trust imposed in me if I dared to declare myself in favor of it. I knew very well the penalty of my present course, and I discounted it before taking the stand I did. I only regret, my friends and neighbors, that it pleased Providence to throw me upon a bed of sickness. I lost nearly a month. If I had had my health and strength I would have traveled from Lake Erie to the Delaware. [Applause.] I have a perfect right to stand by you, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, a right to affiliate with any party who will purify the government of my state. [Applause.] I have no doubt that to-night I stand in the presence of many of my friends and neighbors who would not have been here if I had not declared these sentiments. I have no doubt that if I could look over this crowd and could see it, I would note the absence of many of my old friends. [Laughter, and a voice "there is plenty of new ones in their places."] I accord to every American citizen the right to express his sentiments and exercise the highest, noblest and most sacred duty which an American citizen performs, that of exercising the duty of suffrage—the casting of his ballot. And has it come to this, when a man chooses to cast his ballot from an honest conviction that it is his duty to cast it for honest men and against the ring surrounding the treasury of the state, and elbow deep in it, that he is to be denounced? I have no doubt that the word "traitor" will be freely used. Traitor to what? To his country, no; to party, what party? We all claim, democrats claim, and republicans claim, on the other side, that they are both parties of purity, and separated from all this I come here, after an absence of three years, and a half, without feeling any of this emotion, I look over the field and am prepared next Tuesday week to cast my ballot against the candidate of that ring. It is said, my friends, that if you vote for Buckalew you will vote for traitors, you will vote for rebel sympathizers, you will vote for men who held back during the war. I have heard that before, my friends, when the war was closed by the courage of the soldiers. It was not by statesmen, not by generals. They did their part, but we sustained our government, maintained its integrity by the force, power, and courage of the men who carried muskets and held sabres. Remember, my friends, it is not generals, colonels, captains or majors that preserved to us this heritage of liberty and equality which we received from our ancestors. We owe it to the common soldier. Where is he? He is not elevated. He served his country faithfully and he is now serving the country by his labor. We find when the war closed men who clamored most that rebels should be shot were men who surrounded camps, who were quartermasters by profession, who bought oats and horses. I could name some of them to you to-night. I could tell you names of some who fattened on army contracts. Now they call a man who dares to assert his independence and his right as an American citizen a traitor. And, my friends, I know that when the country was bleeding at every pore, when every household had lost its favorites, when there was blood upon every door sill, when the graves of our brave men were in every cemetery in the state, when every breast blazed with enthusiasm, and when soldiers to save this government marched into the jaws of death, these men furnished camps with horses, oats and hay, and fattened, and they were for hanging the rebels. Of all the men engaged in the war the most forgiving men were those who fought it out. We all advised men to go to the war. I did it with others. The soldier forgave and forgot. Real soldiers, not the sham soldiers. The real soldier soon forgot his injuries, and with a desire to make this country prosperous, to return to friendship for these warring states, to give us peace, heaven born and blessed peace, and never again return to the fierce struggle and sectional hate. The governor referred briefly to the importation of negroes into this state for voting purposes, and ended by urging on his hearers the necessity of watching those freedmen who leave the District of Columbia to work on Cameron's railroad.

Mr. Curtin did not foreshadow his policy with regard to his future action on national questions.

* * *

THE MEANEST YET.—The other day a locomotive engineer named Conners, at Rutland, Vt., saved a child's life at the imminent risk of his own. The father, a poor man of the town, who last year did not return an income of a dollar more than $75,000, spent the best part of fifteen minutes in finding out the rescuer of his infant, and then, in an outburst of gratitude, pressed him to accept a glass of soda-water as the reward of heroic virtue. Knowing the straitened financial condition of the liberal-minded fellow-citizen, the engineer, be it said to his credit, refused the proffered compensation, and to the grief of the large-hearted and gratitude-smitten parent, went away unrewarded. And yet there are men who will contend that Vermont is a mean state, so far as its human productions are concerned.

Ex-Gov. Curtin for the Constitutional Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26th. 1872.—*To the Democrats of Pennsylvania*:—I herewith submit for your information a letter received by me from Hon. William Bigler, from which it will be seen that he relinquishes the candidacy as delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, for reasons therein stated:

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Sept. 24, 1872.—*Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee*:—SIR: I hereby tender to the State Committee my declination as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. The reasons why some one of the candidates on our ticket should voluntarily retire are well known to you.

The Liberal Republicans, acting with us in the support of Mr. Buckalew, claim to be represented in the convention, and as they ask for only one delegate out of fourteen, I think them very reasonable. If we refuse to make the concession we will be seriously wanting in liberality ourselves.—The principle upon which the convention is to be constituted contemplates a fair representation of all political classes, and the Liberals are entitled by the fundamental rule to more than they demand. They have proposed Governor Curtin as their candidate, and I do not think we should permit him to be defeated if we can help it. His views on all questions at issue in the present political contest accord with ours; he is a hearty supporter of Buckalew, as I am well assured, and when I say that his ability and experience in public affairs would make him a most valuable member of the convention, I assert no more than what is known to all the people of the State.

I cannot say that I feel no reluctance to forego the high honor of a seat in the convention, but I am convinced that my declination is due to the liberals, and will promote the harmonious action of the great popular body which is moving for a common object—the redemption of the state from corruption and misrule. All I ask of the committee is to say, if questioned, that I have not deserted my post, but have vacated it, when honorably relieved, for a reason proper and just, in my own opinion and yours. I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

In obedience to the unanimous instruction of the state central committee, I direct that the name of Andrew G. Curtin be substituted as a candidate at-large to the constitutional convention, in place of William Bigler, resigned. County chairmen, and others, having charge of the printing of tickets throughout the state, will make the change, and print in the manner indicated.

This action has been taken that the union of the liberal republicans and democrats of Pennsylvania, in the coming contest, may be more perfect and conclusive. Andrew G. Curtin now leads the liberal republican cause of the state, making certain the overwhelming overthrow of the base "ring" of corruptionists who have too long controlled the destinies of our commonwealth. He comes forward at a critical moment to show honest men the plain path of duty, and the democrats of the state adopt Mr. Curtin and place his name on their ticket as a token of their sincere purpose to do all in their power, regardless of past issues, to forever destroy the rule of these faithless public servants, who have been and are now fattening on the treasury at the expense of the industries and good morals of the state. This action makes sure the victory of the right over wrong in October, and should everywhere be received with joy.

I should omit the full discharge of my duty if I failed to express the gratitude of the democrats of the state to William Bigler for this honorable, disinterested and patriot act. And while he has yielded up the honors of the party that good might come, he has made greater the respect and esteem in which he is held by our friends everywhere.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.

* * *

THE following extract from a letter of a correspondent to the Cincinnati *Commercial* may be of interest to any of our readers who may be contemplating making investments in railroad securities:

"Let the reader take a good map of the West and carefully scan the route of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad and its feeders. Stretching from Indianapolis to Peoria, through what an ex-President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture assured me is the richest vast section of farming land in the world, a distance of 212 miles; thence controling northwestwardly the Peoria and Rock Island and the Davenport and St. Paul Railroads, which pass through a country as beautiful and as marvelously rich as the other. The whole distance is over six hundred miles, and the country looks like a garden all the way. Such fields of corn, and wheat, and oats, and grass I never saw elsewhere. There are not wanting droves of fine blooded cattle, such as one sees in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and countless hogs—enough, one would suppose, for the entire Gentile world. Nor must I overlook the attractive farm houses, the extensive orchards, loaded with fruit, and the thriving cities and villages, which one expects to find only in old-settled districts. The whole is most extraordinary, and at present the railroad facilities are not sufficient to carry to market the surplus fatness. That difficulty will be removed soon, and then let Cincinnati open her storehouses and increase the number of her elevators.

"But this is only a part of the story. The owners of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad have now nearly completed a branch to Decatur, and are building another from Danville up to Paxton, on the Illinois Central, and a main line from Champaign, via Havana, to the Mississippi River. It has not been so announced by those concerned, but I think I can see that point to be reached is Quincy, and that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road will be found eventually in this ring, bringing Kansas City, Leavenworth and the Kansas Pacific Railroad next door to Cincinnati. Keokuk will be reached by a branch and form the link that will connect the East with the road passing through Northern Missouri and Nebraska—the Midland Road—which has been built through the management of Mr. B. E. Smith, the railroad king of Ohio, a man whose success in life has been remarkable as it is well deserved.

"Here you have a network of roads under one control covering the finest sections of country in the 'boundless West,' capable of feeding the world."

W. N. Coler & Co., of New York, report a constantly increasing demand for good bonds of counties, townships, cities and school districts. See their adverisement.

* * *

HARTRANFT.—The people of Pennsylvania have never had such a characterless candidate before them for their suffrages as Hartranft. He has disgraced the State and his party as Auditor-General sufficiently to damn any man of ordinary ambition, yet he and his corrupt ring want to force the people of the State to make him Governor, with the sole object of robbing them still more.

He directly assisted Evans to rob the State of over a quarter of a million of dollars, and in connection with Treasurer Mackey and broker Yerkes, coined hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the Treasury funds for themselves and their confederates besides conniving with railroad companies and other large corporations whereby the State has lost a million of dollars during his term of office. He has robbed the people, perjured himself, betrayed his party, and still has the impudence to wage a contest for Governor. If ever an officer of any State earned the penitentiary, that man is John F. Hartranft.—*Clearfield Republican*

The Pardon of Mercenary

[illegible]

For some days past it has be
rumored and generally believ
was a movement on foot
[illegible]

This seemingly
carried into full effect
[illegible]
Yerkes, in which he
gations of complicity
Hartranft in their
tions, and further
[illegible]
in office a forgery.
a measure prepared
shameless consummation
signed to hoodwink
its intended effect
of common sense
Yerkes, published
purely voluntary
[illegible]

There is no date to the
the only indication in regard
that this precious document
preparation is given in
John S. Hopkins, which
September 19, 1872. From
[illegible]

There are some facts
this extraordinary
largely challenge public
[illegible]

Such proceedings
[illegible]

It was not possible to have
[illegible]

How much evidence
[illegible]
Evening Herald, 28th.

A Voice from Cherry Hill—on Hartranft.

A Certificate of Good Moral Character—"Takes the Starch Right
[illegible]

[Special to the Pittsburg
PHILADELPHIA
[illegible]

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
[illegible]

To the People of Pennsylvania
I, Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.
the Eastern Penitentiary
[illegible]

I hope all my friends and
[illegible]

The public's obedient
[illegible]

I coincide in all of the above
J. M.
[illegible]

THERE is no disease flesh is heir
troublesome to manage than
[illegible]
this complaint is *Johnson's Anodyne*
[illegible]

It is a horse has a good
[illegible]
use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - - - October 4, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

APOLOGY.—The editor has been suddenly called away by the very severe illness of his [illegible], and for that reason our local department receives little or no attention this week. Of course we need not ask our readers to excuse this omission.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—The hats, caps, boots, shoes and other goods just received by M. L. Oatman are really superb.

—If you want a Greeley hat, or a Grant hat, or any other kind of a hat, be sure to call on M. L. Oatman.

—If the *Freeman* should not be on time next week, the apology at the head of this column will explain the reason why.

—The silver cornet band concert comes off to-morrow night at the Court House. Give the boys a [illegible] and they will give you an enjoyable entertainment.

—The horse fair and pic-nic at St. Augustine last week were perfect successes, socially and financially, and that is all the information we have about them.

—Democrats are specially invited to go to the polls next Tuesday. If there is need of any one staying at home, let that person be a straight republican.

—[illegible] is the owner of a year-and-a-half old steer, which, at a guess, weighs between fifteen and sixteen hundred pounds. And that isn't at the fair, either.

—Politics, not poetry, rules the roast this week, and that will account for the holding over of several original poetic contributions. They will see the light in our next.

—Two little girls named Will were shockingly bitten by a vicious dog, near Martinsburg, Blair county, on the 23d ult. The dog was subsequently shot by the girls' father.

—Mr. James Burns has been offered by a Philadelphia Company $200 per acre for his farm of 100 acres across the river from Lewistown, but declined the princely offer.

—No sensible gentleman, no boy, no anybody should think of buying boots or shoes without first calling and examining the superb stock just received by M. L. Oatman.

—M. L. Oatman can fit any foot, please any taste, and suit any purse, now that he has a stock of boots and shoes that it is really a pleasure to look at and a profit to buy.

—Messrs. Parke & Levergood, marble manufacturers, Johnstown, present their card to our readers to-day, but we have only space this week to direct attention thereto. More next time.

—Messrs. Lloyd & Myers have received a large invoice of fall dry goods and dress goods, elegant in style and varied in texture, which they will sell at lowest rates for cash. Go and see the stock.

—M. J. Nagle, of Carroll township, owns a horse or mare which won the running race, three straight heats, at the Johnstown Fair on Wednesday last. Time 1:2, 1:8 and 1:15. Mighty hard to beat.

—The distinguished Frederick Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, editor of the leading German Republican paper in the west, addressed a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the friends of Buckalew and Greeley in Johnstown last night.

—Wm. Stevens was, less than two weeks ago, the happy possessor of a frame house in Jackson township, this county, and a fair share of furniture. Now he has nothing to show for those wordly possessions but a very uninteresting pile of ashes and other debris.

—A Bedford county man named Layton, employed on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, was run over by four trucks near Loconderry station, on Friday night last, and killed instantly. The upper part of his skull was cut off and one of his arms terribly crushed.

—The devotional exercises of the Forty Hours will commence at the Church of the Holy Name, in this place, on Sunday next, and continue until Tuesday morning. Several neighboring clergymen will be present to assist Father Christy in the various exercises of the occasion.

—We learned incidentally on the train yesterday that one of the horses broke from the race track at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, and running in among the bystanders, knocked down and trampled upon one man and two boys, injuring all of them very severely. We learned no particulars.

—Read the joint letter, published in another column, signed by Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and each voter will then understand the *number* and *form* of the tickets to be placed in the ballot-box next Tuesday.

—A Jackson township republican of the orthodox persuasion was asked the other day if he wasn't going to vote for Horace Greeley, and what do you think he said?—Well, Yankee fashion, he answered the question by asking another, and that other was to this effect: "Is he the fellow that's running against Jim Singer?"

—Prof. S. B. McCormick has been made the recipient of an elegant magnetic globe, twelve inches in diameter, of which the school directors of Woodvale borough were the donors. Mr. McC. is deserving of such a testimonial, for he is not only the oldest, but is one of the most proficient and successful teachers in the country.

—Although not as numerously attended as the one of last year, the reunion of the old time employes on the State improvements, which took place at the Summit on Wednesday last, is said to have been exceedingly pleasant and replete with good feeling in every particular. A full account of the proceedings will doubtless be furnished us for our next issue.

—Mr. John C. Murray, son of Judge James Murray of this place, brought the remains of his youngest boy, aged eighteen months, to this place on Wednesday last from Parker's Landing, where he now resides, and had it buried in the Catholic cemetery. In his bereavement Mr. Murray has the sympathy of our community.

—Voters will understand that the proposed amendment to the Constitution which is to be voted for next Tuesday, provides for the election of State Treasurer by a direct vote of the people and not by the Legislature, as under the existing law. It is a much needed reform and of course will receive an overwhelming majority of the popular vote.

—Lewis Keep, of Detroit, Mich., if a slip of paper attached thereto can be relied upon, sent up a toy balloon, eight inches in diameter, on Sept. 20th, and on the following day it was picked up by a boy in Bedford county, this State, having made the long journey in about twenty-four hours. There is no law, however, which will compel any man to believe the slip of paper if he don't want to.

—The dead body of old man Luke, whom we noticed last week as having wandered away from the residence of his son-in-law at Armagh, was found on Monday last on the south fork of the Blacklick and about four miles from the starting point. He had been out thirteen days, and it is fair to presume that he died of starvation, inasmuch as his remains were found in a dense wilderness at a considerable distance from any habitation. For an entire week previous to the finding of the body fully one hundred men a day, on an average, had been scouring the forest in quest of him. The only clothing on his person when found was his shirt and one boot.

—A fire broke out in the well known Neal McConnell property, in Newry, Blair county, on Sunday last, about noon, and the destruction of the entire building followed. It was occupied as a dwelling and millinery store by Mrs. John Malone, but the goods were all saved. Other houses, to the number of a dozen, among them that of Mr. Jerome Platt, formerly of this place, caught fire from the burning building, but through the superhuman efforts of the citizens and by the aid of the Hollidaysburg firemen, who hastened to the scene, they all escaped with comparatively slight damage. The fire first originated from a kitchen stovepipe, and the entire loss is put down at $10,000, with no insurance.

Political Communications.

ALLEGHENY TWP., Sept. 30, 1872.

Mr. Editor—Be good enough to permit me through the columns of the *Freeman* to have a brief and homely chat with the Democrats of the northern part of this county. I claim to be only an humble citizen, not endowed with more sagacity nor better judgment than my neighbors, but have always been an uncompromising Democrat and have been so from honest convictions.

Being thus a democrat, it is with regret that I learn that some of my old Democratic friends—men who have stood "shoulder to shoulder" with me, particularly in the dark days from 1865 up to 1866, fighting the battles of that grand old party—intend to cut their ticket and vote with the enemy.

It is not my purpose here to recall to the minds of the people the scenes of those days. To remind them of the insults they received from the miserable cowards who done the bumming for the Radical party—of the hardships and privations they had to suffer—or of the money that was so dishonestly wrenched from them. But when we attend a Radical meeting, or discuss political matters with a member of that party, we soon find that that spirit of hate, malice and vindictiveness still reigns supreme in their breasts—we soon discover that their only argument is to accuse all Democrats (even though they have been in the army, and have returned on a crutch or with an empty sleeve) with being "traitors," "copperheads," "secessionists," etc. And as an illustration of this fact I would refer them to the speech of Henry O'Connor, delivered at a Radical meeting in Johnstown, on the 27th inst. And when we are thus assured that that vindictiveness still governs them—that they hate a Democrat as they hate "the reptile in the dust," can they blame us for remembering those unhappy days? And should not every Democrat be fired with indignation, and "feel the insult deep, severe and keen," when a Radical has the impudence to ask him for his vote?—Not that I would perpetuate those sentiments of hatred—not that I would keep alive those bitter feelings. God knows I am willing to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm," and with a heart full of kindness, welcome and take by the hand such men as Gov. Curtin, Carl Shurz, A. C. Mullin, (formerly of this county,) and that host of men who have become disgusted with the workings of the Radical party, and are working with us to defeat that ring of thieves.

But it seems that there are a few Democrats in this county who intend voting a portion of the Radical ticket—Barker and Henry—and I desire to say a few words to those persons:

You who have always been Democrats—who have been Democrats when it required some pluck to proclaim yourselves as such—can you thus ignore your principles and forget your honest convictions? Can you forget your country, yourselves and your children, and vote with the party and for the men whom you heretofore believed and must yet believe, were and are ruining that country, and were and are your personal enemies?

Can you for a moment endorse men who are electioneering with Simon Cameron's money—money furnished by Simon Cameron because he is a candidate for United States Senator, and is determined to have the Representative from this county, that he may get his vote next winter?

Will you vote for men who are electioneering with Lloyd & Co.'s money—money furnished by Lloyd & Co., because they want to get $75,000 or $100,000 of the States money (your money and mine) placed in Lloyd & Co.'s Banks, that they may loan it out at twenty per cent. interest?

Can you give your support to the wealthy bond-holder and money-king who has grown rich by oppressing the poor?

Are you willing to keep the men in power who have stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the State Treasury?

Are you willing to lift into office the men who a few years ago would have hung you to a lamp post, and who would do so yet if they dare?

Can you vote for the men who in 1865, by the basest slander, endeavored to incite a mob to burn down the town of Loretto?

Think of these things, and ask you, given these questions before you conclude how you will vote. These are the men the Radical party asks you to vote for. Can you as Democrats, and as honest men, support them? Consider this matter carefully. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived.

The Democratic party stands where it always stood—for honesty and the right. Now I hope that Democrats who intend voting any part of the Radical ticket will think over these things, and if they do I cannot but think they will vote the whole Democratic ticket, as will ALLEGHENY.

CARROLLTOWN, Sept. 28, 1872.

Dear Freeman—A mass meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans was held here last night, at the school house. The meeting, although not as large as many we have seen here, which lack in numbers, however, is explained by the fact that the time and place of meeting was not as generally known as might have been, was yet enthusiastic and orderly. At early candle light the meeting was called to order and Francis Bearer, Esq., chosen President; Messrs. James Kirkpatrick, Anselm Weakland and John Manion were elected Vice Presidents, and W. C. Severin and J. C. Easly, Secretaries.

R. L. Johnston, Esq., was called upon by loud and earnest voices, and came forward and responded rather by an apology for the absence of Mr. Speer than by any regular speech. His remarks, nevertheless, were pointed and eloquent, and would be well worthy of publication, but for the fact that I know your columns will be filled by other matter, perhaps more important than speeches. Mr. Johnston concluded by introducing A. S. Landis, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, who for an hour and three quarters held the meeting, as it were, spell-bound by his eloquence. Although an unimpassioned speaker, Mr. Landis' manner is persuasive and carries with it the conviction of honesty and sincerity. He reviewed the issues of the campaign and the claims and character of the candidates, from the nominees for President down to our legislative candidate, Mr. Hannan. So entertainly did he do this that the audience manifested an eagerness to have him continue rather than any signs of being wearied. It would be profitable reading to give a synopsis of his speech, but for fear of crowding you we forbear.

W. H. Sechler, Esq., of your town, was next called on and spoke for half an hour, reviewing the manner of Mr. Greeley's nomination—claiming it to have been made by the people and not the politicians, and proving this by the record of the Baltimore convention. He was cheered at the close of his remarks, when the band struck up a national air, at the conclusion of which Hon. R. H. McCormick, of Grant, Indiana county, was called for. This gentleman came forward and was greeted by cheers. He spoke at considerable length, reviewing Grant's military career in the west, as viewed by the private soldiers who were under him—the speaker himself, having served three years and four months in the army. His speech was well received, and he concluded by inviting the democrats and liberal republicans of Cambria county to join in a mass meeting to be held at the Cherry Tree on Tuesday, Oct. 1st.

Harry Kinport, Esq., of Grant, was also present and took an active interest in the meeting. Both gentlemen are the right material for good, sound democrats, and are just as clever, social and agreeable gentlemen as our sister county can boast of.

After a few supplementary remarks from R. L. Johnston, Esq., the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole ticket. It is but proper to add that a more orderly or attentive meeting never was held any place, and it was remarked by the gentlemen who addressed it that it was a pleasure to speak to such a crowd.

In conclusion we might remark that Hon. E. R. Apgar was present, but on account of illness could not address the meeting.

J. C. EASLY, *Sec'y.*

EDITOR FREEMAN—Next Tuesday will be the election, and the people of the north of the county will be asked to vote for either John Bloch or David Dibert for Poor House Director. John Bloch has made a faithful officer, and he never spent his money to oppose Ebensburgers and the north of the county. David Dibert was a most noisy and blatant removal man, and spent his money hiring speakers to go around and excite hatred against the people in the north of the county. He tried to crush out Ebensburg with his money, which he spent freely to secure a removal of the county seat. He is a noisy removal man yet. Who, then, will the people of the north, and especially the Republicans of that section, support? Will they support a friend or an avowed enemy? Time will tell. If Ebensburg and vicinity will not defend themselves and resent this man's enmity and opposition, then they are not made of the stuff that I used to think they were. Republicans, how will you vote?—for John Bloch, the Democratic candidate, or for David Dibert, the removal champion?

WIDE AWAKE.

Local Correspondence.

WILMORE, Oct. 1st, 1872.

Dear Freeman—As nothing of a sensational character has occurred lately with which to regale your readers, we shall notice, first, some of the improvements going on around Wilmore; and here permit me to say that the beauty, and grandeur of the scenery surrounding our village is unsurpassed by any among the Alleghanies, and we have often thought that our magnificent scenery, bracing mountain air, crystal springs, and sparkling rivulets, would render Wilmore a desirable place of summer resort; and were we writing an advertisement, or engaged in speculating in real estate, we might refer to our brooks teeming with trout and our mountains abounding in game, but as we are guiltless of either, we will only say that we have the brooks and mountains, minus the trout and game.

Our enterprising citizen, P. M. Welesiagle, has made a second addition to our borough by laying out lots on his land adjoining the old town plot, and we are informed that quite a number of lots have been sold, and that buildings will be erected on most of them at an early day. The location is beautiful, and we believe a small sum could not be more advantageously invested than by purchasing a lot or two in Welesiagle's addition.

Several fine buildings have been put up, and others remodeled. The best mechanical skill has been employed in their erection, and the painting thereof—we are at a loss for language to describe it, but suffice it to say that it rivals the work of the old masters, and in variety of colors surpasses Joseph's coat or Shakespeare's witches:

"Red spirits and white
Blue spirits and grey."

We notice that our friend, Mr. Charles Albright, is the Republican nominee for Congressman-at-large. Mr. Albright was formerly a citizen of Ebensburg, and was selected to conduct a colony of emigrants to "bleeding Kansas," in the days of the early settlement of that territory, and some of our citizens claim to be minus certain funds invested in Council City lots. We also observe that Mr. Albright has acquired the title of "General," but for what services your correspondent has not learned, though we presume they were not greater than those performed by the illustrious chieftain who commanded the types of the Monitor to be cleansed in the waters of the "Blue Juniata," but for whose brow the laurel wreath has not yet been twined in memory of this grand achievement.

Horace Greeley, the sage of Chappaqua, passed over the Pa. R. R. last week. Patrick Dunn, engineer, and Conductor Kearney had the honor of conducting the special train in which he traveled. Europe may boast of a Bismarck, and other great statesmen, but among many illustrious names high upon the scroll of fame, America proudly points to that of Horace Greeley. Speaking of Horace Greeley naturally leads us to the leading national questions of the day, especially the approaching Presidential election, and we believe that the spirit of '76 and '44 will be awakened and that on some "silvery moonlight night" the Republicans will have a vision of "that same old coon" marshalling old line Whigs under his banner to the tune of hundreds of thousands.

Should anything worthy of note occur you may hear from your subscriber. [illegible]

SUMMERHILL TWP., Oct. 1, 1872.

Dear Freeman—The Wilmore Catholic Fair adjourned for the present on Saturday evening, to be resumed, I understand, about the 15th inst. The Fair was a success pecuniarily and socially. Many of our Ebensburg, Lilly's Station and Gallitzin neighbors attended and patronized the Fair liberally, for which they will accept the thanks and best wishes of our people. I am not informed as to the exact amount realized at the Fair, but this much I know, that it is in the aggregate a handsome sum. The articles drawn so far I append: Prayer book, Miss R. Branniff, Altoona; gold chain, Miss Annie Gardner, Hollidaysburg; butter knives, Mr. J. Mechan, Gallitzin; doll baby, Miss Patience Sharp, of this township. Several articles have been held over for the present, the amount realized on them not being sufficient to justify the disposal of them for the present, and more will be raffled immediately. For the child's toilet bureau, Emma Miller and Elsie Kern had each 32 votes. A small rocking chair was awarded to Mollie Shryock, of Wilmore, and a fancy riding bridle to Jacob Hoover. Much credit is due to many of our dissenting brethren, who vied with their Catholic neighbors in making the Fair a success, and also to several residents of Altoona, Hollidaysburg, and neighboring towns, for their donation of articles to this worthy object. At some future time I may give the names of the donors and the articles given. In my next I hope to be able to give you more information of interest. SOLTERO.

CARROLLTOWN, Oct. 1, 1872.

Dear Freeman—To-day, in St. Lawrence, near Glen Connell, Francis Bearer, Esq., of this place, and Mrs. Mary Deitrich, of the former place, were married by Rev. Father Schnel, O. S. B. As the 'Squire's friends and acquaintances throughout the county are legion, many will be the congratulations he will receive, and among the rest I desire to wish a long life of peace, joy and happiness here, only to be the forerunner of an eternal life of joy and peace hereafter, to the newly wedded pair.

A little daughter of Mr. Valentine Dumm fell from the top rail of a fence yesterday morning, and sustained a fracture of the bone of the arm at the elbow joint, and had the bone also dislocated at the same joint. Dr. M. J. Buck dressed the wounded arm for the little sufferer, but fears are entertained that a stiff arm will be the result. We sympathize with parents and child.

Our church spire is receiving the finishing touches at the hands of Mr. Stoch, painter, of your town, and looks much the better for his handiwork. The entire work done by the gentleman named is creditable and indicates very plainly that he is an excellent mechanic.

Nothing else of noteworthy import. E.

* * *

—We have been requested by Mr. Horne, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to announce that JOHN POPE HODNETT, the eloquent Irish orator from Chicago, will address a Buckalew and Greeley meeting at Johnstown on next *Saturday* evening; and also that the same gentleman will speak at GALLITZIN on next *Monday* evening. Let him have a cordial and enthusiastic welcome. He will not disappoint the friends of reform and honest government.

OBITUARY.

KENNEDY.—Died, at Hemlock, this county, on Sunday last, 29th ult., of cholera infantum, BLANCHE, daughter of J. H. and G. Kennedy, aged one year, one month and six days.

The finest flowers will droop and die,
The choicest treasures vanish—all
The gems which deck our paths shall lie
Beneath the churchyard's ample pall.

Short was thy life—like roses cast
Upon the surging, treacherous wave,
Thy fragile bark hath borne thee fast,
A down life's torrent to the grave.

And yet thy friends should sorrow not,
Nor let their bosoms heave a sigh;
For thine is now a happy lot
Among the cherub host on high. J. M.

PARKE & LEVERGOOD'S MARBLE WORKS
139 FRANKLIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 4.-2m.* PARKE & LEVERGOOD.

FATHER BROWN'S MONUMENT.

THE LETTING of this Monument will take place at the house of Judge EASLY, in Conemaugh Borough, on MONDAY, the 14th day of OCTOBER, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Sealed Proposals will be received up to that time.

The Committee have determined on erecting one similar to that of Father M'CULLOUGH'S, adjoining it in the cemetery at the Summit.

The plan and specifications can be seen at the residence of Judge EASLY, or by examination of Father M'CULLOUGH'S at the Summit.

JOHN RYAN,
ROBERT DIMOND,
PATRICK RODGERS,
JAMES BURNS,
D. M'LAUGHLIN,
GEO. W. EASLY,
THOMAS M'CABE,
WM. ADAMS.
Oct. 4.-2t. Monument Building Committee

Good News! New Goods!

LARGE AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF FALL GOODS
AT M. L. OATMAN'S.

BEST BARGAINS IN TOWN!
AT NO. 100 HIGH STREET.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN EBENSBURG!

The Largest and Best Stock of Custom Made
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of all kinds, at lowest prevailing prices, now opening at
M. L. Oatman's Cheap Cash Store,
Also, just received, a varied and elegant assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
OF ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, SIZES, AND PRICES.
LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, SHADES AND TRIMMINGS
OF ALL KINDS, BESIDES AN ABUNDANCE OF
DRY GOODS, BEST FAMILY FLOUR, GROCERIES,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.
Everything Down in Price!
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE IN EBENSBURG!
CALL AT OATMAN'S CHEAP CASH STORE BEFORE BUYING ANYWHERE ELSE!

Eyre & Landell,
Fourth and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING A FINE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
FOR FALL OF
1872.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOS,
WINTER SUITINGS,
FULL LINE NEW GOODS.
N. B. BEST WEARING BLACK SILK.
September 27.-6t.

EXCELSIOR FUR EMPORIUM.

J. ISAACS,
Successor to
John Fareira
718 Arch St.,
Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South side,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER
And Manufacturer of
Fancy Furs
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Wholesale and Retail.

Having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of FURS from first hands in Europe, would respectfully invite the readers of this paper to call and examine my stock of Fancy Furs. I am determined to sell at the *lowest Cash prices.* *All Furs warranted.* *No misrepresentations to effect sales.*

FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED.

☞ Remember the Store, 718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Sept. 27.-3m.]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in the borough of Loretto, on SATURDAY, November 9th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, of which MARY McGUIRE died seized: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, known as Lots Nos. 35 and [illegible] in the plan of said Borough, bounded and described as follows: Each lot fronting [illegible] ft. on St. Mary's st. and extending back [illegible] ft. to an alley, adjoining lot of Sebastian Fry on the south and St. Paul street on the north, and having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story FRAME HOUSE and a small STABLE.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, properly secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Sept. 27.-3t. *Adm'r of Mary McGuire, dec'd.*

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PA.,
Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1872.

This is to give notice, that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1872, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of George J. Rodgers, of Ebensburg, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at the Court House in Ebensburg, before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A. MURDOCH,
Oct. 4.-4t. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

PATRICK SCOTT, vs. MARY MAXWELL alias MARY SCOTT. — Common Pleas of Cambria County.

And now, to wit: Sept. 9, 1872, on motion of John P. Linton, Esq., C. W. Easly appointed Commissioner to take testimony.
J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of John P. Linton, Esq., in the borough of Johnstown, on Friday, the 11th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
C. W. EASLY, Commissioner.
Johnstown, Sept. 18, 1872.-4t.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, located in Blacklick township, Cambria co., adjoining lands of Isaac Wissinger, Rich'd Morgan, and others, about 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a large two story PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN, &c., thereon erected—the balance well timbered. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address
THOS. R. DAVISON,
Sept. 13.-3m. Ebensburg P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM COLE, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Cole, late of Gallitzin township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same are requested to make payment without delay.
SAMUEL CRAIG, Administrator.
Gallitzin, Sept. 20, 1872.-6t.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Michael Doyle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Gallitzin, Cambria county, fronting on a street and extending back to a street, adjoining lot of C. D. Bradley on the north and a street on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of Michael Doyle. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John E. Sharp.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jos. Denzel, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, fronting on the Ebensburg and Carrolltown road, adjoining land of Andrew Strittmatter and Elizabeth Weakland, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, now in the occupancy of Joseph Denzel. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Albin Oswald.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of S. F. George and Libbie George, of, in and to two lots of ground situate in Chest Springs boro', Cambria county, fronting on Columbia street and extending back to a street, adjoining lots of Silas A. McDough and Ellen McGrath, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and a frame barn, now in the occupancy of Harrison Miller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Simon Weakland.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 27, 1872.

INVEST
YOUR
MONEY
EITHER IN
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western
RAILWAY EXTENSION
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent.
Gold BONDS
OR IN
10 Per Cent.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars furnished upon application.
W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers,
22 Nassau Street, New York.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of Dominick McBride, deceased, on SATURDAY, October 5th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of which Dominick McBride died seized, to wit:

A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND

situate in the township of Carroll, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of H. Harpel, Jas. S. Luckett, and others, containing 45 Acres, more or less, about 30 Acres cleared and having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story Log House and a Log Stable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.
J. A. KENNEDY, Adm'r.
Sept. 20, 1872.-3t.

CAPS, CAPES, TORCHES,
AND
FLAGS of All Sizes;
Lanterns, Leggings, Badges, and Campaign Goods of all kinds.
Buy from Manufacturers,
John W. Pittock & Co.
Opp. Post Office, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Send for Circulars.

PROF. J. L. WIESENBACH,
Music Teacher,
AND AGENT FOR
KNABE & CO.'S
(*Baltimore*)
PIANOS!

AND S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S (Boston)
American ORGANS
Cambria House, Ebensburg, Pa.

Duff's College!

The oldest and most reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
☞ Practical business men as instructors.
For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SON, Pittsburgh, Pa. [9-20.-3mos.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.
Sept. 30.-tf. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Cashier.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE
ESTABLISHED IN 1854

Principal Office 101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
The only RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION in the country.
$50,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
89th SEMI-ANNUAL
Gift Enterprise!
To be drawn Monday, Oct. 7th, 1872.
One Grand Capital Prize of
$10,000 IN GOLD!
Five Prizes $1,000 }
Five Prizes $500 } Each in GREENBACKS.
Ten Prizes $100 }
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600.
Two Fine-Toned Rosewood Pianos worth $550 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches worth from $20 to $300 each.
Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts 10,000. - - Tickets Limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be given.
SINGLE TICKETS $1; SIX TICKETS $5; TWELVE TICKETS $10; TWENTY-FIVE TICKETS $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St., CINCINNATI, O.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.
NEW DRAW FEED,
Lock Stitch.

THERE are some points in a Sewing Machine that ladies desiring to purchase should take into consideration, namely:
Lightness of Running,
Ease of Management,
Capacity to do the Work Required,
Freedom from Noise, and
Non-Liability to get out of Order.
We claim that the Improved Elliptic possesses all these points, and that it is
THE VERY BEST
FAMILY MACHINE
NOW MANUFACTURED.
And we solicit an examination of it. Agents wanted in every county, to whom we will give the most liberal terms. EATON BROTHERS, 10 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. [6-28.-6m.]

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

R. R. Davis & Co.
HIGH STREET,
Three Doors West of Centre Street,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Boots and Shoes,
FLOUR, FEED, BACON, FISH,
Coffee, Tea, Syrups and Molasses.
ALL WHICH THEY PROMISE TO SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Country Produce taken for GOODS.

T. P. CASEY, late of Robert Woods & Co.
P. T. FOGARTY.......................JAMES CASEY.
CASEY, FOGARTY & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,
No. 315 Liberty Street,
Dec. 8, 1871.-7m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

Presidential Campaign
CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.
Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR and PRICE LIST.
CUNNINGHAM & HILL,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 204 Church St't,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 20, 1872.-3m.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive due attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

OATMAN & BUCK,
Physicians and Surgeons,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand without interest or upon time with interest at fair rates.

WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. [Jan.20.-1f.]

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
[illegible]
The Only Pain Remedy
[illegible]
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
[illegible]
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
[illegible]
FEVER AND AGUE.
[illegible]
HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
[illegible]
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
[illegible]
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
[illegible]
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
[illegible]
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth
Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
[illegible]
HANNAH P. KNAPP.
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
[illegible]
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. [illegible] SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." [illegible] RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

FARMERS!
LOOK AT THIS!
The Farmer's Favorite
GRAIN DRILL,
STONER'S
Fanning MILL,
AND THE
KEYSTONE CIDER MILL!
FOR SALE BY
L. & S. W. DAVIS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SCRIBNER'S FOR OCTOBER.—Scribner's Monthly for October is a remarkable number for the variety of its articles and the profuseness of its illustrations. It opens with a pretty little poem by Mrs. Bradley, with a graceful illustration by Miss Hallock, this followed by a ballad by Col. Hay, entitled "Ernst of Edelsheim." Then come some admirable illustrations of Tobacco Culture in the South, with accompanying descriptive article, and another lively illustrated paper on Paris by Edward King. Mr. Tuckerman, formerly Minister to Greece, furnishes a very entertaining sketch of Modern Athens, with a view of the city from a late photograph. Another illustrated article is Mr. Cooke's account of a day's hunting on the Prairies. There is a very suggestive essay by Dr. T. M. Coan, of *The Independent* under the title of "Broad Views;" and the shorter articles are all readable.

The new volume of SCRIBNER will contain some features of remarkable interest. Dr. Holland's new serial, "Arthur Bonnicastle," will commence with the first number (November), and will continue through the year. It will be beautifully illustrated by Miss Hallock. Bret Harte will have a story running through two numbers; there will be some capital stories by Saxe Holm, Noah Brooks, Fannie E. Hodgson, and others of our best story-writers; Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the poet, will furnish a delightful series of papers about authors; Mr. Clarence Cooke promises a series of practical essays on Furniture and the Decoration of American Homes, and there will be a series of portraits of some of the Younger American Authors.

THE ALDINE for October is a brilliant number. It opens with a full page drawing, by Victor Nehlig: a graphic and spirited representation of a professional bravo and his employer, and the rival who is about to become their victim. This is followed by "Hollo" and "School Discipline," by John S. Davis—the former a glimpse of boy life in the country—the boy, in this instance, being a young urchin, who has stolen into the woods with his dog and gun; the latter, a view of a village school-house, in which a girl is doing penance among the boys, probably for missing her lesson. F. T. Vance takes us into the Heart of the Adirondacks, of which he gives us three views—"The Glen," a charming bit of woodland scenery, with a little brook falling over rocks into a still pool; "Preston Ponds," and "Lake Henderson," a moonlight glance at that mountain girdled sheet of water. From Paul Dixon we have "The Hills of New England," and "Evening," two characteristic and admirable drawings. Then comes "A Serious Case," by Ernst Bosch; "Temple of Canova," and "Last Moments of Von Weber;" and, last, a group of "Snow-Birds," by Gilbert Burling.

The literature is as readable as ever—the most notable articles being: "A Last Visit to Leigh Hunt," by January Searle, a pleasant reminiscence of that genial old essayist; "Painted Boats on Painted Seas," by Hiram Rich, a scholarly essay, drawn from a wide range of reading; "October," a pleasant title of out-door life, by W. W. Bailey, and the "Heart of the Adirondacks." In the shape of stories we have "Prince and Peasant," by Helen S. Conant; "A Woman's Eternity," by Elizabeth D. Leonard, and "Mouse Shoes," by Lolly Dinks's Mother. George W. Searles contributes a characteristic poem, "In the Woods," and S. W. Duffield a pathetic fantasy, which he calls "The Two Lives." Besides these papers there are editorials on "School Children," "A Serious Case," "The Temple of Canova," and "Karl von Weber." The subscription price is $5 per annum, which includes a superb Oil Chromo, and the publishers are James Sutton & Co., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

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A PETRIFIED TREE.—The Philadelphia *Record* says: There may be seen on the property of Colonel Charles Thompson Jones, member of Select Council, and Mr. Thomas Shaw, at Eden Hill, opposite the Green Tree station, Roxborough, what appears to be a petrified tree of enormous size. It was discovered when workmen were excavating the ground. The trunk of the tree ten feet from the roots is about thirty-three feet in circumference, and in length it can easily be traced to an extent of two hundred feet. A branch of the tree at what was the upper end when standing is nearly six feet in diameter, from which it seems probable the entire length was at least three hundred feet from the root to the top of the giant of the forest. A piece of the root, sixteen inches in diameter and twelve feet long, has also been exposed to view. Its composition appears to be mica sandstone and feldspar. Mr. Horatio Gates Jones intends to bring the subject to the notice of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The concentric circles denoting the yearly growth of the tree are plainly to be seen. The position of the tree is nearly north and south. A theory is entertained that it was forced to its present position during what is called the drift period, about which there is a difference of opinion.

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POMOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.—One of the most interesting illustrations of the freaks of nature is now in the possession of Mr. Ellwood Walter, president of the Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New York. It is the section of the branch of an apple tree having on it one apple and two pears. The fruit is fully developed, and of natural growth. This wonder grew on Mr. Walter's farm, near Englewood, N. J. Mr. Walter states that many years ago, when the apple tree was planted, a pear tree was planted in close proximity to it, and both have grown up. Yet the branches are not interlocked, and there has been no grafting done. The trees are so close that their branches touch each other when swayed by the wind. The fruit is growing at the extreme end of the branch, and the single apple is on a stem between the separate stem of the two pears. These are not apples resembling pears, but are unmistakable pears. There was another pear in the group which was plucked and tasted. The specimen, with the apple leaves attached, has been preserved in a solution of glycerine and alcohol.

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APPLE BUTTER.—A correspondent sends the following plan for making apple butter: Soon as the cider is brought from the press, we proceed to boil it down as quickly as possible to avoid fermentation, but instead of beginning to fill in with apples when half boiled, and stirring with a paddle twelve hours, we continue the boiling process until it is boiled down to a good syrup, say about five gallons into one, which can be poured into a wood or stone vessel, and will keep if not ready to make up immediately. The evening previous to making up, with the assistance of our men folks, we prepare and core our apples, which we stew in a little sweet cider if we have it, otherwise, water or some of the boiled down. When the apples are cooked soft, commence stirring, adding the bottled cider as fast as it will bear four bushels of apples being quite sufficient for thirty-two gallons of cider. Three hours, brisk boiling with constant stirring, will make it strong enough to keep a year if desired.

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PASTE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.—Dissolve a table-spoon of alum in a quart of warm water, and when cold stir in as much flour as will make it as thick as cream—mixing the flour in a separate cup so that it will not be in lumps. Add as much powdered rosin as will lie on a dime; and throw in a dozen cloves to give it a pleasant odor. Put a tea-cup of boiling water into a tin dish, and pour in the flour mixture.

Boil for fifteen minutes; if cooked in another pan to boiling, it will be less likely to burn. Let it dry away, and when needed, dissolve a piece in a little boiling water.

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WOULDN'T DIE—A REMARKABLE CASE.—Mr. Patrick Cullen, of Chatham, Ill., who fell from his mule on Thursday evening, 12th instant, and broke his neck, as was reported, has recovered. The case is one of the most remarkable on record, as the neck was dislocated. According to the testimony of the physicians of the city, the patient lay in what was thought a dying condition until Sunday night. On Monday morning he was greatly revived, and that evening was almost completely recovered, and left for home as well as most people.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

Tuesday, October 8th, 1872.

Pursuant to an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, BEING THE 8TH DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three persons for Congressmen at Large of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-eight persons for Delegates at Large to the Convention of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the district composed of Mifflin, Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Three persons to represent the district composed of Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton and Elk in the Constitutional Convention.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Register and Recorder of Cambria county.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Director of the Poor of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet in Grand Jury Room, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin; in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Tretts in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millvile, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; second division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or districts, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fradulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and party written, severally classified as follow: One ticket shall embrace the name of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the name of all county officers voted for and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only with freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special election in this commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State: the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-five delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Second. The Judges and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large" and "District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City Delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled "City Delegates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election district of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid: but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia the words, "City Delegates," shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city district delegates, to be members of the convention, the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention, and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

Sept. 13.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

[7-13.-3m.] FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, June 26th, 1872.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [june1:ly.]

F. P. TIERNEY..........JAMES F. NULL.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.
Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71.-tf.]

OATMAN & LAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-1y.*]

F. A. SHOEMAKER..........WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO. A. BERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in rooms recently occupied by W. H. Sechler, Esq., in Thomas Lloyd's new building, Centre street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 16.]

C. L. PERSHING,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office on Franklin street, (up stairs,) over Benton's Hardware Store, Johnstown, Pa.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

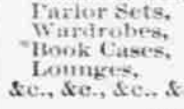
THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.
The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF"
COOK STOVE, the most perfect
complete and satisfactory
Stove ever introduced
to the public
STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
Nos. 150 and 152 linton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Washstands,
Sideboards,
Chamber Sets,
Parlor Sets,
Wardrobes,
Book Cases,
Lounges,
Cane Chairs,
Wood Seat Chairs,
Kitchen Furniture,
Bed Lounges,
Mattresses,
Tete-a-Tetes,
Extension Tables,
Dining Tables,
Cupboards,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

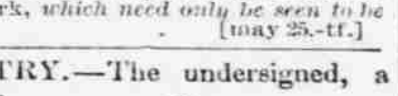
Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
CLINTON STREET, 4
JOHNSTOWN, PA.



DENTISTRY!
AT REDUCED RATES!
DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every day of the week.
DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the space of seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, etc., call at his office on High street, opposite the Cambria House, where may be examined samples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 25.-tf.]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.
Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

DENTISTRY carried on in all its branches by DR. WERTZ & BRO., at their DENTAL ROOMS, No. 186 Washington street, Johnstown, Pa., in John L. Raab's building. They make the very best and cheapest ARTIFICIAL TEETH in Johnstown. Beautiful and COMPLETE SETS at from $10 to $15. Teeth EXTRACTED and FILLED free of charge, except for materials used. Notice the following certificate: This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have *leased* to the above Dr. WERTZ & BRO. a room in my residence on Washington street for a term of six years.
JOHN L. RAAB.
Johnstown, June 14, 1872. [Jul.20.-3m.]



MUSIC! MUSIC!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.
For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY. Charges moderate.
Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House, West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shoe Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pear Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.
House Spouting made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c
We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE
Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR
UNDERSTANDINGS!
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.
The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
SAMPLE STREET,
Near Union School House, Ebensburg.
THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,
Spring Wagons, Sleighs,
And all other description of Work in that line.
Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.
Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.
A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.
June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.
PRICES REDUCED!
And Work Warranted!
MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.
MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

A WRITING THREE THOUSAND OLD—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVE A. C. Harris, editor of the London glyphical Standard, has recently dis ed a papyrus in an Egyptian tomb is pronounced the largest, fine written, and best preserved of an have ever yet been found in the la the Pharaohs. When unrolled it is one hundred and twenty feet long teen inches in width. It dates b Rameses III (the Rampsinit of Hero and has consequently been more th years in existence. It contains revelations of the political and relig ilization of Egypt in that remote and is written in a mixture of hier ies, with signs of letters and The text of the papyrus is an addre King Rameses III "to his people all the people of the earth" upon th events of his reign, as well as tho father, Setinecht, and of his grand Maneptan Seti II—events which end to a period of religious ev very important also for the study o cal history. Rameses relates how restored the ancient Egyptian worship and re-erected the temple dowed the latter with a munificen the effects of which he dilates in f the end of his address he enumer various warlike exploits, and all th services he has rendered his peopl religious evolution of which made refers to the period of Mose monotheistic worship founded or by him, and comprises all the even terminated in the destruction of ism in Egypt and the exodus of th ites. This papyrus is consequentl highest interest for the study of ligion and legislation, and is of gre explaining and confirming many details of history. Doctor Eisenl cently gave a lecture upon this Heidelberg, at a sitting of the Hi and Philosophical Society, and is ture gave a complete translation address of Rameses to his people together with the lecture, has be lished at Leipzig.

◆

A VALUABLE FORFEIT.—Th one of the honest Congress Ha chambermaids found a lady's solitaire ear ring in an old —found it near the pillow, ing his bed. She very inno to the office when the clerk notice: "Found—A lady's ring. The ring was found in a room by the chambermaid. lost it will find it at the office. forenoon this notice has been and hundreds have looked at it, this time nobody has claimed th It is a queer thing to see a $ ear-drop go a begging all day, when it mates another solitair of no use without it. The rich elor insists that he knows nothin and as he is a nice old high churc no suspicion is aroused.

My Uncle Consider says he is gl ear-drop was not found in his that he should lose confidence once if even a lady's pocket or a glove were found in his says, alas! that if he was in thi elor's place he wouldn't go an so innocently, but "own up th and get the soltaire, and then Long Branch, where, if they ring or two in a gentleman's and then, they don't look so d cious about it.—*Eli Perkins in N Commercial.*

◆

A COINCIDENCE.—The L correspondent of the New Standard says: "During the east blow, a boat belonging to Burleigh, anchored off the sh filled with water, and the owne a little dory to bail her out if sea was running quite high at and by some unaccountable dory in which he was standing and turned bottom up, throwing leigh into the river, and floatin his reach. He immediately larger boat and attempted to get but as often as he tried to do often she rolled over upon him submerging him at every attempt at work upon the beach perceiving called to him to take hold of the the boat and hold on, while he time launched another boat and ward the scene. When he w he was almost exhausted, and have held out much longer. Pro dies were immediately applied, a soon restored. What appears this circumstance is the fact th years ago Mr. Burleigh, in a like rescued his deliverer from a similar or near the same spot."

◆

YOU can't fool Indiana lovers easily don't pride themselves on their do on their persistency. Recen er of Peru forgot an engagement couple, and went to bed. When and groom arrived at his hous considerably astonished at hear in bed. The groom remarked, thunderin' mean, anyhow, Nelli we'll have to adjourn it "I came here to get married, tle Nellie, "an' married I'm g I leave this ere gospel shop git up an' come here an' do go to his bed-room an' put an' drag him out here in his sh in five minutes, or I ain't no The minister descended ere minutes, and the young coupl their way rejoicing, as happy oysters in the mouths withou

◆

SAWS DONE AWAY WITH invention has just been patent wood without a saw. A galv in sufficient quantity when pas platinum wire raises its tem white heat. The inventor d wood, a comparatively dry when green, could be cut in By arranging the wire wit other means, so as to guide it logs, or plank may be cut as is here, therefore, a simple and ed force, which may be appli divide them into logs, and p operations of the saw and surface of the wood is slightly the black layer is very thin. employed need only be of the acter.

◆

IT is stated in one of our reliabl tural exchanges, we cannot now that cider in barrels can be kep taking a strip of canvas, about long and two broad, to be dipp brimstone, dried, and hung in the rel from the bung hole, in whic only a few gallons of cider, there until the fuse is burnt ou barrel about well and then course is done before fermenta should it not be successful, can be ascertained by putting a dle to the bung hole; if the fla guished, fermentation has com

◆

JOSH BILLINGS says: "When to think that there ain't on the fa earth even one bat too much, haint been, since the daze ov Ada gle surplus muskeeter's egg laid dent, we kan form sum kind ov how little we know, and what we should make ov it runnin the ov kreashun. Man is a phool and the best ov the joke is, he tew know it. Bats have a and I will bet 4 dollars they will ter than we do ours."